FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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## THE IRISH NATIONALIST,

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### THE BRIGADE AT FONTENOY.

BY BARTHOLOMEW DOWLING.

By our camp-fires rose a murmur,
At the dawning of the day,
And the tread of many footsteps
Spoke the advent of the fray;
And as we took our places
Few and stern were our words,
While some were tightening horse-girths
And others girding swords.

The trumpet blast has sounded,
Our footmen to array;
The willing steed has bounded
Impatient for the fray;
The green flag is unfurled,
While rose the cry of joy,
Heaven speed dear Ireland's banner
To-day at Fontenoy.

We looked upon that banner,
And the memory arose,
Of our homes and slaughtered kindred,
Where the Lee and Shannon flows.
We looked upon that banner,
And swore to God on high,
To smite to-day the Saxons might,
To conquer or to die.

Loud swells the charging trumpet—
'Tis a voice from our dear land!—
God of battles!—God of Vengeance!
Guide to-day the patriot's brand!
There are stains to wash away,
There are memories to destroy,
In the best blood of the Britons
To-day at Fontenoy.

Plunge deep the fiery rowels
In a thousand reeking flanks;—
Down! chivalry of Ireland,
Down on the British ranks!
Now shall their serried columns
Beneath our sabres reel;
Through the ranks, then, with the war-horse,
Through their bosoms with the steel.

With one shout for good King Louis,
And the fair land of the vine,
Like the wrathful Alpine tempest,
We swept upon their line.
Then ran along the battle-field,
Triumphant our hurrah,
And we smote them down, still cheering
Erin slanthagal Go Bragh.

As prized as is the blessing
From an aged father's lip,
As welcome as the haven
To the tempest-driven ship,
As dear as to the lover
The smile of gentle maid,
Is this day of long-sought vengeance
To the swords of the Brigade.

See their shattered forces flying,
A broken routed line;
See England; what proud laurels
For your brow to-day we twine!
Oh! thrice blessed the hour that witnessed
The Briton turned to flee
From the chivalry of Ireland
And France's Fleur de Lis.

As we lay beside our camp-fire,
When the sun had passed away,
And thought upon our comrades
Who had perished in the fray,
We prayed to God to grant us,
And then we'd die with joy,
One day upon our own dear land
Like this of Fontenoy.

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The late Emperor of the French is said to have expressed almost as great a dislike for the Prince Jerome Napoleon as the ex-Empress has. It is said that on one occasion the Prince Imperial, then only six years old, asked his father what was the difference between an accident and a misfortune. "If," replied the Emperor, "your cousin fell into the Seine that would be an accident; if any one pulled him out it would be a misfortune."

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The Spanish steamship "Murillo," seized at Dover for sinking the emigrant vessel "Northfleet," has been condemned and will be sold at auction.

## IRISH NEWS.

### SCARED.

The London *Telegraph* is beginning to be alarmed at the progress which the Home Rule movement is rapidly making in Ireland. The clergymen of two more Deaneries, Ballinrobe and Millstreet, having given their adhesion to the movement, the *Telegraph* thought fit to publish an article, of which the following is an extract:—Such a declaration must herald others of the same kind. We shall find one Roman Catholic diocese after another going openly over to the side of the Home Rulers, until the whole strength of a powerful Church will lie at the command of Mr. Butt. Now, it would be mere affection to overlook the political importance of such a fact. When the priests go with the people, or the people with the priests, the force of the combination is such as no English Statesman can afford to dispise. And it is easy to see how the Home Rulers will try to put the screw upon England. Their elected candidates will go to Westminster, pledged to vote for any party, or for anything that will help to give them an Irish Parliament. They will support Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whalley, or anybody who will give them aid. Hanging on the flank of every party, making overtures to all, and belonging to none, they will be ready to avail themselves of each chance that may turn up in the present disorganized state of political parties.

### A LOYAL BURLESQUE.

A bewildered itinerant showman, an Italian, named Aogelini Jennit, was charged before the "Custody Court," Belfast, with having arms in a proclaimed district. The poor fellow owned a monkey, and lived by the monkey's tricks. He had taught Professor Darwin's progenitor to fire off a toy pistol; and, for this, his master was seized, and charged with "having arms in a proclaimed district!" Seeing that the monkey—not the man—had the pistol, the monkey should have been in the dock—not the man. We suppose the magistrates felt a difficulty about committing a monkey to prison. The question would arise, too, whether the monkey was a rational being, and accountable according to law. The magistrates came to what we think was a hasty decision. They ordered the "Italian, pistol, and all," to leave the town within three days! Could not the magistrates be tried for "giving arms to an unlicensed person in a proclaimed district?" Here is plainly a case for the Castle Adviser, and material for a terrible bill of costs.

### THE MITCHEL TESTIMONIAL.

An influential committee has been formed to take up a national subscription for the purpose of presenting John Mitchel with a testimonial, which may be, in some measure, worthy of his life-long devotion and eminent services to the cause of Ireland. A collection for this purpose was started some months ago in the Irishman; but though it was vigorously written up in the editorial columns of that journal, no result worth mentioning was being attained. This does not at all imply that the people of Ireland are insensible to the claims which the veteran patriot and exile has on their regards; it only shows that the most effectual means were not taken of putting the project before the public. But now that a committee of well known and trusted nationalists, including many of Mr. Mitchel's old friends, have started such a project themselves and issued an address to the Irish people on the subject, there can be doubt that the country will soon respond to it promptly and warmly.

### A JUST JUDGMENT.

Two brothers, members of the West British aristocracy, were lately sent to prison for a month each for creating a disturbance on Sackville street, Dublin. One of the young men was a Deputy-Lieutenant, the other is a medical man. As soon as the degrading punishment was imposed, their friends forwarded a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, praying for its remission. The Lord-Lieutenant returned the memorial with the remark that he did not understand such practical jokes as the young men had been found guilty of, and added that he was pleased that their right names had been discovered, although they gave fictitious ones when arrested. The law, therefore, was allowed to take its course, and the brace of sportive patricians were granted the privilege of picking oakum, the first honest though compulsory labor they ever performed.

### MURDER IN LEITRIM.

A man named John Travers was murdered recently at a small village named Dromehir, in the county of Leitrim, under the following circumstances:—Some parties had been drinking in a public-house, it being the fair day, when a dispute arose between two men, named Charles Conlan and John Travers, when the former it, is stated, without much provocation, stabbed the latter with a dagger-knife, and inflicted a mortal wound, killing Travers almost at once. Conlan immediately absconded, but some friends of the deceased followed him to his place of abode, a village called Curglancy, where they surrounded him, and, it is said, succeeded in capturing the alleged murderer and two of his friends, who were trying to shield him. The accused was handed over to the constabulary, who were in hot pursuit after him. The real origin of the unfortunate dispute seems to have been nothing more than a drunken row.

### COAL MINING IN IRELAND.

A correspondent of the "Dublin Freeman," writing on the 3d ult., says: "For upwards of a fortnight a number of miners in the employment of a Scotch company have been boring for coal on the shores of Strangford Lough, midway between Comber and Newtownards. The shaft is at present upwards of eighty feet in depth; but up to the present the desired treasure has not been discovered. In consequence of the nature of the ground, which is composed of both clay and gravel mixed with limestone boulders, the boring has been a good deal interfered with. The search is being proceeded with under the supervision of Mr. Arthur Gardener, C. E., of Glascow, and in the portions of county Down adjoining the scene of operations great interest is manifested in the search which is being so energetically made.

### TAXATION IN IRELAND.

Local taxation in Ireland during the past year has amounted to £3,000,000 or about 10s. 9. per head. The largest item is the local taxation of Ireland is the County Cess, being a little above one million. Poor Rates amount to more than three quarters of a million, Town Taxation, under town authorities, to nearly £600,000, and Harbor Taxation to nearly £288-000. The items next in importance are Arterial Drainage Taxation, £50,000; Petty Sessions Stamps and Crown Fines, £45,000; Metropolitan Police, £40,000, Dogs' License Duty, £29,000; and light dues and fees under the Merchant Shipping Act, £24,000.

### BRITISH INJUSTICE.

A partizan of the O'Donoghue was charged, at the late sessions in Tralee, with assaulting Denis Leary, a supporter of the Home Rule candidate. After a lengthened investigation, he was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. The sentence was received with loud applause. It was remarked that while on the occasion when charges were to be heard against opponents of the O'Donoghue, half a dozen magistrates were in punctual attendance, on this occasion, when the tables turned, only three magistrates took their seats on the bench, and these did not make their appearance for a couple of hours after the usual time for opening the court.

### THE WISEACRE OF LURGAN.

It would be hard to find in the most loyal towns of Ireland a municipal Board more thoroughly anti-Irish than the illiberal old idiots who in consideration of the lack of common sense, have been chosen Town Councillors of Lurgan. A few weeks ago at their usual monthly meeting, a circular, modestly worded and respectfully addressed, was received from the Home Government Association, and so great was the loyal indignation of the old fossils composing the Board that they directed the communication to be "thrown under the table."

### RETURNED WITH THANKS.

The Dundalk Amnesty Committee have returned to Mr. O'Reilly Dease a check for £5 which he had contributed to the funds of the Amnesty Association. The Committee thought that this remittance was the first of a series predicting a coming election, and they remark that Mr. Dease has given a loyal and persistent support to that Government which has so long and relentlessly pursued the political prisoners; and that he has "assisted in forging chains for his countrymen by his votes in favor of the Westmeath and other Coercion Acts."

### A DARING ROBBERY.

A few weeks since a most daring robbery took place at the Munster Bank, Cork. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, from Middleton, went in to lodge £75. He placed the money alongside him, but his attention was directed from it by a man who snatched a pen and ink from him. While he was regaining possession of them, another man at his right hand side took the money, which consisted of notes, and decamped with it. No clue was got to the perpetrators.

### PEACE PRESERVATION ACT.

By a proclamation in the Dublin *Gazette*, the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act are to be continued in force in the parishes of Emily and Lattin, barony of Clanwilliam; that part of the parish of Templebredon within the barony of Clanwilliam; and that of the parish of Doon, which is within the barony of Kilnamanagh Upper; all in the county of Tipperary.

### FATHER O'KEEFFE.

The case of the Rev. Father O'Keeffe and the Callan Schools came before the National Board of Education on the 6th ult. The application to reinstate him was refused, and the matter was to be referred to the Local Inspector to report upon. The reverend gentleman's application was rejected by a majority of 10 to 4.

### SACRILEGE.

On the 4th ult., a statue about three feet in height, representing St. Michael the Archangel, was stolen off an altar in the Church of St. Teresa, Dublin, at a time that it would seem almost impossible to escape detection. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

### THE MEMBER FOR DUNGARVON.

It is said that Sir Richard Musgrave will stand for Dungarvon at the next general election.

### A REPRIEVE.

James Moore, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Edward Delany, at Trumera, Queen's county, has been reprieved.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRENCH POLITICS.

It is now known that one section of the Monl archical Party design to proclaim Monarchica- principles, without naming a sovereign, and to point a Regent or Lieu-General of the Kingdom, to act provisionally. The press generally advises a prolongation of President MacMahon' term of office, which is also supported by the imperialists. The Cabinet have resolved to support the nation for a prolongation of Presiden MacMahon. There is a difference of opinion as to the length of the time; some favor making MacMahon President for life, other favor extending his term six or ten years. All seem determined to continue the existence of the present Assembly, and a motion will probably be introduced postponing its dissolution for three years. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to arm the Government with dictatorial powers, similar to those granted in 1852, and to introduce the prohibition of elections for vacancies in the Assembly until the electoral law is amended. It is stated that MacMahon, at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly, will ask for an extension of his term of office for so long a time as may be required to strengthen the authority of the Government, in order to inspire the Nation with confidence.

### AN EMIFENT STATESMAN.

The Duke de Broglie, the present Prime Minister of France is acknowledged to be the most influential man among the Conservatives. Personally, the Duke de Broglia looks like a man of 45, although he is considrably over 50. He is noted for his affable and amiable manners, and his soirees at his beautiful mansion on the Chaussee d'Antin have always been the resort of the most gifted men and women of Paris. His present (second) wife is at least twenty years younger than he, and he married her because she saved his life in the waters of Trouville. Although of humble birth, the Duchess de Broglie moves with charming ease in the aristocratic circle to which her husband has introduced her. The Duke de Broglie has six children, the eldest of whom is the literary critic of the *Revues des Deux Mondes*.

### SUICIDE STATISTICS.

In 1871, 3,596 men and 894 women committed suicide in France; but this total must be left far behind by more recent statistics, as time and the circumlocution office will show. Of this total, 164 were under the majority; 1,782—the highest number—between 40 and 60 years, and 1,362 above 60 years; more than one-fourth of the total were bachelors; 676 were widowers; 484 widows. Only 39 per cent of the suicides were by individuals inhabiting cities and small towns; 1,991 deaths from hanging; 1,278, drowning; 252, charcoal fumes; 152, knives or razors. Of the total, 535 were the consequence of physical pain, 651 of debauchery, 369 of misery, 620 of family differences. None are set down to love. Shakspeare is thus right: "Men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them but not for love."

### AN ECCLESIASTICAL MUDDLE.

A strange trouble has arisen in Silesia. A certain province, belonging to Russia, is spiritually subjected to the Archbishop of Prague, an Austrian. The Archbishop has, in violation of the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, has appointed several priests in his diocese without consuling the temporal authorities. The questionnow puzzling the bigwig at Berlin is, how arethey to punish the foreign Bishop for violating the laws of Prussia. The newly appointed priests have been suspended by the Landrath, and the Bishop in turn is puzzled to know what he shall do to the Landrath for suspending the prests appointed by him in a diocese over whichhe has undisputed spiritual authority.

### THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The demoralization and insurbordination amongst the insurgents is culminating. The released convicts have so little confidence in the leaders, that they watch them closely lest they should betray them. The insugents of Cartagence last week arrested a Prussian subject named Giraud, and refused to surrender him on the demand of the German Consul, declaring that he is a spy from Madrid. Serious complications are likely to result from this. Several Carlist bands were scattered by Republican troops on Saturday and Sunday.

### INTERNAL FRENCH WATER-WAYS.

The neglected internal water-ways of France have just been made the subject of an elaborate report at the hands of M. Theirs. There are 3,-100 miles of canals in France, with 3,500 of navigable rivers, on which $233,000,000 has been expended during the present century, and which can be fully maintained at the moderate cost of a million and a half per annum. The report points to the low rates at which bulky goods are now transported by his agency.

### ASIATIC REVEGE.

A lawyer of note in the civil courts was recently murdered at Ghazeepore, in India. He was found dead in his bed with his head severed from his body. The murder was commited by two servents in revenge for a beating with a shoe which one of them had received.

### A TRIBUTE TO GENIUS.

Queen Victoria sent a wreath of camelias to be laid on the coffin of Sir Edwin Landseer, at the funeral ceremonies at St. Paul's. With the wreath was a tablet bearing the inscription, "A tribute of friendship and admiration for great talent, from Queen Victoria."

### BAPTIST IMMERSIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Call* sys, one of the chief attractions for Parisians at this moment is to witness the "immersions" connected with the newly-opened Baptist Church. The peculiar form of "administering baptism to those who are of riper years" strikes them as being extremely original; but they are quite reconciled on learning it is an English sect.

### AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

Twenty tons of frozen beef were shipped from Melbourne to England in August, in the ship *Norfolk*. The meat had been frozen by a new process patented by Mr. James Harrison, patentee of the method by which ice is manufactured in Australia.

### FREE PASSAGE TO NEW ZEALAND.

At a meeting of the Laborer's National Union held on Monday in London, it was stated that the Government of New Zealand would give free passages to all laborers who wished to emigrate to that colony, and that their would be room for 20,000 families.

### A ROYAL FUNERAL.

The remains of the late King John of Saxon, were deposited in a tomb at the Royal Chapel, last week. King Albert and his brother, Prince George were present. The Queen of England was represented by Frederick William, and the Emperor of Austria by the Arch-Duke Charles Louis.

### AN APPEAL TO THE MILITARY.

President MacMahon issued an order on Thursday, to the army, in which he appealed to the patriotism of the soldiers, to maintain discipline and support the laws.

### ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

In order to promote economy in the use of coal for domestic purposes, the British Society of Arts offer prizes to the value of $2,500 for improved grates, and for an apparatus for cooking by gas.

### RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

A special telegram from Paris to the London "Times" says the French Ministry have resigned, reserving, however, the right of reconstruction.

### ADMISSION TO THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The total number of admissions to the Exposition, from the opening to the closing day was 7,250,000.

### FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Advices from the Province of Bengal in Hundostan, show that the crops are failing, and that the impending famine cannot be avoided.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS

"Morning Glory" is the name of a very promising quartz ledge discovered by G. W. Dunlap, and located on Granite Creek, Grant county, (Oregon), and is about 110 miles in a southwesterly direction from Walla Walla. They sent a quantity of the ore to Boise City, and had an assay made by the United States Assayer at this place. There were two assays made, one showing $51 68 gold and $204 30 silver—$255 70 per ton; and the other showing $62 02 gold and $112 48 silver $174 per ton.

The railroad from Watsonville to Santa Cruz is now a fixed fact. The survey is completed, estimates made, and contracts for the grading let. Work will commence immediately, and it is intended to nave the road for its entire length, ready for the reception of the iron before the rainy season of '74.

F. A. Carr was accidentally killed while working in the night-shaft of the Ivanhoe shaft, Pioche, on Wednesday last. He was a native of Bucksport, Maine, about 45 years of age, and had been at one time owner and captain of a ship, which he sold in San Francisco in 1860.

Picking and shoveling have become the fashion among the University students. They get twenty cents an hour for it; but some of the swells complain that in earning a dollar they have spoiled fifty dollars worth of clothes.

The steamer "Yosemite" has taken the place of the "New World" on the Sacramento route via Vallejo.

Thirty-seven thousand trade dollars coined in Nevada have found their way into circulation in that section.

August Walters disemboweled a teamster belonging to Wilson's Circus, at Ashland on Thursday last.

In Jacksonville, Oregon, the measles rage like an epidemic. Nearly every family in the town is affected.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher has been ordered on duty as Inspector of Machinery afloat at Mare Island yard. The second assistant, A. T. Dixon, is ordered to Benicia.

About forty Chinamen are employed by the city of Portland in building sewers.

The entire length of the Sutro Tunnel is now 5,197 feet.

The billiard match between McCleery and L. A. Gates of Eureka is "off."

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Girard, the Prussian subject who was arrested by the Carthagena insurgents on a charge of being a spy from Madrid, has been released.

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An explosion on Tuesday morning in a fireworks factory at Lambeth, England, killed eight persons and wounded a number.

### THE FAIRIES ARE DANCING.

Fairies are a diminutive race of beings endowed with supernatural powers, whose existence is no more doubted by many of the Irish peasantry, than the truth of Christianity itself. Those Fairies generally hold their meetings or revelries by night, and are believed to assemble, in preference to all other places, at old mounds, raths, ruins, and such remains as are connected with the history and mythology of ancient Ireland, when the Pagan system of religion was introduced from the East into Ireland. In conversing with the peasantry, 'tis in vain to appeal to their reason, and dare to question the power or existence of such beings as fairies; such reasoning would be only received with a smile of contempt; for many persons are ready to swear by the most solemnt oaths, that they themselves have repeatedly seen, not only fairies, but leprechauns, banshees, good people, phookas, ghosts, etc., etc. Speaking of this class of supernatural creatures, the belief in which, most certainly detracts or subtracts from that veneration which of right ought to be paid to the Creator, a celebrated Irish writer thus treats of Fairies:—"Those which were supposed to preside over the forests and vegetable productions of the earth, the Irish called Feadh-ree, pronounced fairy, or woodland divinities. They were supposed to hold their habitations under the ground, and in the bodies of trees; to them appertained the care of corn, fruit and cattle. They were generally favorable to the human race; though when, through the ingratitude of mankind, they were injured in any of their charges, they frequently notified their resentment on the several subjects committed to their charge; the springs became turbid, the corn and fruit blasted, and the cattle sickened and died. On this account, great care and attention were employed to merit the favor of these guardian spirits, and no small degree of homage was paid to them. The Irish, says the same author, generally sacrificed to them by pouring a part of what they drank upon the earth; and so firmly did they believe in their existence, that there were persons called Fairy Doctors, who were supposed to hold immediate intercourse with them, and prevented them, not only from injuring the cattle, corn, and trees, but even cured them of such diseases as they were supposed to have inflicted on them."

The fairies are dancing by brake and by bower,
By brake and by bower,
By brake and by bower;
The fairies are dancing by brake and by bower,
For this in their land is the merriest hour.

Their steps are soft and their robes are bright,
Their robes are bright,
Their robes are bright,
Their steps are soft and their robes are bright,
And they trip it at ease in the clear moon light.

Their queen is in youth and in beauty there,
In beauty there,
In beauty there;
Their queen is in youth and in beauty there,
And the daughters of earth are not half so fair.

Her glance is quick and her eyes are bright,
Her eyes are bright,
Her eyes are bright;
Her glance is quick and her eyes are bright.
But they glitter with wild and unearthly light.

Her brow is all calm, and her looks are kind,
Her looks are kind,
Her looks are kind;
Her brow is all calm, and her looks are kind,
But the look that she gives leaves but pain behind.

Her voice is soft, and her smiles are sweet,
Her smiles are sweet,
Her smiles are sweet;
Her voice is soft, and her smiles are sweet,
But woe to thee who such smiles shall meet!

She will meet thee at dusk like a lady fair,
Like a lady fair,
Like a lady fair;
She will meet thee at dusk like a lady fair,
But go not, for danger awaits thee there.

She will take thee to ramble by grove and by glen,
By grove and by glen,
By grove and by glen;
She will take thee to ramble by grove and by glen,
And the friends of thy youth shall not know thee again

### Kilmainham and Its Associations.

(Continued from our last number.)

At Kilmainham, some sixty years since, from the judge to the executioner was only a step, and from the court of justice to the scaffold, where the hangmen administered, just as brief a journey. "Luke Caffrey's Kilmainham Minit," is a true picture of scenes that, in those unhappy days of Ireland, were frequent of occurrence. This celebrated slang song, rivalled only by the "Night before Larry was Stretched," the mode of progress of a condemned man to execution. The gallows, in those days, were erected at Stephen's-green, and the criminal was conveyed from the prison to that spot in a cart, in which he stood under the fatal beam, when the noose being adjusted around his neck, the cart moved on, and the unfortunate wretch hung dangling in the air until he became a strangled corse. The system of execution differing then from that adopted now, as death resulted solely from apoplexy instead of, as in our times, from fracture or dislocation of the bones of the neck, and apoplexy from the constriction of the rope on the blood-vessels leading from the brain. This fact caused efforts to be made for the resuscitation of the persons executed after they were cut down from the rope. Those had, in some instances, proved successful, and one man, named Lanigan, was restored to life, after execution, by the touch of the surgeon's scalpel, who had obtained the body for dissection, opening a vein and relieving the engorged brain.

From one of the most interesting books on Irish manners and customs of those times, we are told that the costome of the finisher of the law was horribly grotesque. For the purpose of concealment and disguise he was accustomed to wear a peculiar costume. His face was covered with a vizard, whose misshapen features were calculated to excite the risibility of the spectators. His back was bolstered up into an immense hump like that of Punchinello. The system of constructing this appendage was as peculiar as it was useful to the executioner. The appearance of this official was always hailed by insults and a shower of any kind of missiles that were at hand about the place of execution. The hunch was formed of a wooden concavo-convex dish which was laid between the shoulders of the hangman, and being fastened there, was covered by clothes. When the criminal was turned off, and the amusement of pelting the hangman began—a process known as "dusting the scrag-boy,"—to avoid the showers of stones hurtling by him, the hangman ducked down his head and opposed his hump as a shield to the frequent missives aimed at him. From this they rebounded with a force that told how deadly was the strength with which they flew, amid the jeers and laughter of the crowd, who rejoiced in the antics of the degraded wretch upon such occasions.

After such horrible spectacles as this were abolished, the hero of many of them, old Tom Galvin, remained resident of Kilmainham. This ancient ruffian was proud of his fame, and rejoiced to show his visitors the rope with which he performed his work, and with which he jocularly used to relate that he had hanged most of his own relatives. His dexterity in the task was a theme upon which he would always dilate with pleasure, and as an instance of it, many a visitor unexpectedly found the rope suddenly slipped round his neck by the master hand of the old strangulator, and enjoyed the sudden chuck that conveyed the sensation of strangling. He had no human feeling, and exercised his vocation with the most intense selfishness. A reprieve was a thing he dreaded, and when the news came to him of a respite for some unfortunate man upon whom he hoped to exercise his horrid trade, it is said he would almost cry with disappointment at the loss of his fee, and say: "It is a hard thing to take the bread out of the mouth of an old man like me!" He was always impatient at any delay made by a convict, and a notable instance of his remonstrance upon such an occassion occurred at the execution of the infamous Jemmy O'Brien. This cruel and ferocious informer, at his last hour exhibited the greatest terror, and lingered over his devotions to protract his life for a few moments. Galvin, annoyed at being kept waiting, called out to him at the door of the scaffold, so as to be heard by all the bystanders, "Misther O'Brien, jewel, *long life* to you, make hast wid your prayers, de people is getting tired under de swing-swong!"

Kilmainham had a frequent place in the ballads of the people. The romance of Lord Altham's abducted bull, for the purpose of baiting, is one of the old and favorite ditties of the classic neighborhood now long forgotten. It tells how—

"'Twas on de fust o' sweet Magay,
It being a high holiday,
Six-and-twenty boys of de straw
Went to take Lord Altham's bull away."

The finish of the expedition is tragic of course, as all such porductions should make their finales. They got the bull and baited him, but Nemesis was to appear on the stage, and this is how the lame divinity made her entry—

"Lord Altham is a very bad man,
As all de neighbours know,
For driving white Roger from Kilmainham lands,
We all to Virginy must go!"

Those are relics of times that are old now in our eyes, who live amid the decorum of more enlightened days. Strange as they are, in our records they are worthy of a place, for the instruction they convey.

The last celebrated reminiscence of Kilmainham is that which connects the village with the name of the gifted, patriotic, and high souled Robert Emmet. A house which he occupied is still shown near the police-barrack, and curious it is, but still patent to any one who will examine it, that the railings around it are composed of gun barrels, which, doubtless, poor Emmet hoped would have aided him to gain success in that tragic course which terminated in his execution at Thomas-street. This house was the witness of the brutal torture to which Major Sirr put a young girl, the faithful and heroic servant of the devoted enthusiast, in order to confess where her master was concealed. This she resisted, although the pangs she suffered were so great, that a little addition to them would have relieved her by immediate death. This is an episode sufficient to close our paper upon Kilmainham, reflecting as it does the principles which are yet rife amongst our people, in their unconquerable fidelity and attachment to the patriotic and unfortunate.

Deep falls the shadows of night over the white house in the old suburb, over the blurred outlines of distant spire, and far tower, over the woods and over the river, whose voice grows louder, more hoarse and solemn, in the hushed pauses of the still air. Above the hills gleam the silent stars, the burning cressets of old time, hangs out from heaven. The steer has been gathered into the byre, the sheep have been housed in the fold, the plough has been stopped in the ridge, and the teamster passes homeward, as here we muse amid the dust of old battle fields, the ruins of old glory, and the graves of dead Chief and Kerne, Knight and Monk. What a voice this is preaching the lesson of mutability, that without an earthly tone falls on us, with an earthly interpretation! Wherever we tread, it proclaims a mid the world, amid roads ever so dusty and common place, scenes ever so still, wild, and beauteous that the dead of by-gone ages lie under our feet, whilst we muse and moralize, weep or rejoice in our path. Dead passions, dead peace, dead strife, have reigned and ruled everywhere over this wide world, and with such connection, in the tranquil darkness the wide domain that Maignend blessed, and for which warriors bled a thousand years ago.

### Arnold's Treason.

How Washington Told the Story to General Lafayette.

Robert Dale Owen writes in the "Atlantic" that he spent a week with General Lafayette in France, and from him learned this incident of Washington's conduct after the discovery of the treachery of Arnold:

The usual version is that he communicated the portentious news to Generals Knox and Lafayette jointly, but that is an error. The statement made to me by the latter, during our journey to La Grange, surprised and interested me at the time, and has remained indelibly impressed on my memory. It was this: when Washington sat down to dinner, no unusual emotion was visible on his countenance. He was grave and silent, but not more so than often happened when recent tidings from the army occupied his thoughts. At the close of meal he beckoned to Lafayette to follow him, passed to an inner apartment, turned to his young friend without uttering a syllable, placed the fatal dispatch in his hands, and then, giving way to an ungovernable burst of feeling, fell on his neck and sobbed aloud. The effect produced on the young French marquis, accustomed to regard his general (cold and dignified in his usual manner) as devoid of the common weaknesses of humanity, may be imagined. "I believe," said Lafayette to me in relating this anecdote, "that this was the only occasion throughout the long and sometimes hopeless struggle, that Washington ever gave way, even for a moment, under a reverse of fortune; and perhaps I am the only human being who ever witnessed in him an exhibition of feeling so foreign to his temperament. As it was, he recovered himself before I had perused the communication that had given rise to his excitement, and when we returned to his staff not a trace remained in his dismeanor, either of grief or despondency."

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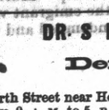
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## Religious Toleration.

BY THE REV. ARTHUR O'LEARY.†

Has the supreme power in any state a right to vindicate the Deity by fines, forfeitures, confiscations, oppression, or the death of men whose crime is an erroneous religion, which does not disturb the peace of society, whether they be Jews, Mahometans, Christians, Heretics or Catholics, provided they believe a Supreme Being, and rewards and punishments in a future state; for all people exclude from civil toleration, those who confound vice and virtue in the horrors of the grave. Because the links of society are dissolved when vice loses its horror, and virtue its attractions; when the heart is steeled against the fear of an invisible judge, and the conscience is unshackled from its bonds?

Answered in the negative.

For life, liberty, the power to accumulate a fortune by honest means, etc., are rights founded in nature: and the rights of nature are not reversed by the religion founded by Him, who declares that he came *not to destroy but to save.* Much less can they be reversed by civil rulers, who are born like other men, and who would not be distinguished above the crowd, were it not for the social compact, by which they bound themselves to protect those rights, and preserve them inviolate.

If they do otherwise, as often they have done, and do to this very day, it is by a stretch of power, not by the rule of right; and their only plea is that mentioned by Tacitus: *"Id enim est aequius quod est fortius."*

From the earliest ages the boundaries of religion, and the concerns of the civil magistrate were kept distinct. If in the Jewish theocracy alone they happened to be interwoven, and that a secession from the established religion was made capital, it was by a special commission from God, which Jesus Christ repealed in the new law, as we shall hereafter prove. Scattered tribes before they subjected themselves to civil institutions, believed in a God, at whose hands they expected the rewards of their virtues, and dreaded the punishment of their misdeeds.

Religion, and conscience, its immediate interpretation, were anterior to society, and altars recked with the gore of victims, before the block was dyed with the blood of malefactors, spilled by the sword of the stern magistrate.

For his security and defence, man, on entering into society, gave up part of his liberty to dispose of his actions, his acquisitions, his time, which in the state of nature were at his own disposal. But he could never give up his way of thinking, or submit the dictates of his conscience, to the magistrate's control. It is an interior monitor, whose voice cannot be silenced by human laws, and which our very passions, our inclinations, our temporal interest can seldom bribe, how prone soever we may be to the collusive compact.

Hear this, O ye rulers of the earth! usurp no authority over God's inheritance. He alone can water and fertilize it with his grace; or from a hidden judgment, not cognizable by any earthly tribunal, strike it with barrenness and sterility.

In this life you have power to kill, or to save the body: but leave the soul of man to the God who gave it. Call to mind that your power must be regulated by justice.

"Ye are Gods, and sons of the Most High;" but he afterwards eclipses the splendor with the veil of death:

"Ye also must die."

Let not bleeding victims, and famished objects, for the sake of a religion which the rulers of the earth are the last to observe in their morals, be presented to you by your Judge, who will call for your commission and comfort you with the works of your hands.

The authority with which you are invested is delegated by the people, and, while you enjoy it, you claim the sanction of heaven. But neither heaven nor man has granted you a power to punish any but malefactors. But no man is less liable to the imputation, than one who follows the dictates of his conscience.

To him it is the oracle of the Divinity. In abiding by its dictates, he imagines to please his Creator. An intention to please God is no crime. Mistaken he may be; but every mistaken man is not a malefactor or cheat.

God rejects a homage which the heart belies; and woe to the conscience liable to the magistrate's control. It would be no longer the impregnable fortress that should never surrender, but no conviction, that such is the will of its master. It would be the ductile wax, on which every new impression would erase the former, and resume it by turns.

It would believe the real presence in Rome and Upsal. It would deny it in Geneva and Edinburgh. In Paris, it would hope for an empyreal heaven, and joys spiritual and unspeakable, through the merits of Christ in a future state; an earthly paradise amongst never fading-bowers, if it worshiped the great Alla, and Mahomet his prophet, in Constantinople.

It would worship a living man in Tartary, and evil genii in Africa. An evident proof that God has never granted any control to kings or governors, over the conscience of man; and that it must be left to itself and to the grace of Him who gave it.

† Father Authur O'Leary, a capuchin friar of Cork, became celebrated, towards the end of the Eighteenth Century, for his political and controversial writings and for his wit and social qualities. He was on familiar terms with the political leaders of his day, and, like Barry the painter, was admitted an honorary member of their famous society, the "Monks of the Screw." His writings are remarkable for vigor and wit; but they sometimes contain doctrines of political obedience, which Ireland has outgrown and become ashamed of. There is a vivid sketch of the worthy father in Banim's story of "John Doe," in the "Tales of the O'Hara Family." The friary he built in Cork is now under the control of Father Mathew, who belongs to the same order.

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Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. E Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. H, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independe t); Captain, H. C. Bateman; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall, on Tuesdays.

Co, A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall. John Collins, President; T. McInerney, V. P.; J. O'Donnell, R. S.; M. J. McInerney, F. S.; J. Heany, C. S.; J. Grant, T.; Dr. Hutchings, 222 Post street, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

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Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.. B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the mo th at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Haana, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1—M. V. O'Brien, C D; R. Hughes, P; P. J. Brown, V P; J. Cronin, R S; B. Lucy, F S; W. J. O'Brien, T.

Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P; J. Donovan, V P; J. Carroll, R S; R. J. Dowling, F S; M. Coffey, T.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Stockton)—J. Ward, C D; J. A. Morissy, P; J. Murray, V P; J. McCarthy, R S; P. M. Darcy, F S; J. O. Donnell, T.

SOLANO COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Vallejo)—D. Bresnahan, C D; P. Kelly, P; J. Moran, V P. T. Welch, R S; J. Kennedy, F S; J. Gear, T.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C D; M. Fitzgerald, P.

YUBA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Marysville)—M. J. Petit, C D; J. Byrnes, P; J. Walshe, V P; J. Donohoe, F S; M. Flynn, T.

Division No. 2, (Smartsville)—J. McQuaide, P; J. Long, V P; M. Kelly, R S; C. Slattery, F S; A. Kerrigan, T.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (San Jose)—H. Kelly, C D; J. Johnson, V P; D. Coakley, R S; J. J. Conmy, F S; D. Noonan, T.

Division No. 2, (Santa Clara)—J. Cotter, P; P. H. Murphy, V P; J. Fitzpatrick, R S; J. Donovan, F S; T. Clarke, T.

NEVADA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Truckee)—J. Creed, C D; M. Mahon, P; M. Guy, R S; H. Quinn, F S; M. M. Mahon, T.

Hibernia Benevolent Society of Sacramento—J. Ryan, P; J. Black, V P; R. Breen, T; J. P. Dray, R S; W. J. O'Brien, C S. Directors: J. McGuire, R. Breen, J. J. Cadogan, J. Dillon, W. D. Farrell.

Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

Bourke and Luby Club, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T C Maher, President; J J Caniffe, Vice President; M Cotter, Recording Secretary; J M P Leonard, Corresponding Secretary; C J Barron, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.—J. G. Brown, N. D.; J. W. Gordon, N. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J O'Hare, S. Sec.; J. McDermott, C. D.; T. F. Walsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G. S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T. Secretary.

Irish American Benevolent Society.—President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M J McInerny; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ballinger.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers—M J McGrath, President; T McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J J Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

THE HIBERNIA HALL, 246 Third Street, is newly fitted up in superi style, and fit for the accommodation of large social parties and military dis lays. It is one of the best Public Halls in the city. The new improvements deserve the at ention of public speakers. In this Hall the movements of the audience create no noise

Silence is the ally of eloquence.


## LAW DIRECTORY

**M. WHALING,**
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**
OFFICE—Room No. 17 Downey Block,
LOS ANGELES, CAL. jly5-tf

NOAH F. FLOOD, LAW OFFICE.—No. 606 Clay Street, SAN FRANCISCO. jly5-tf

RICHARD TOBIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE—Over the Bank of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, corner of Market and Montgomery streets, San Francisco jy12-tf

P. CUMMINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Rooms 14 and 15 COURT BLOCK, No. 646 Clay Street, and No. 635 Merchant street, San Francisco. ap5-tf

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DEALER IN STOVES AND TINWARE,
Lead and Copper Worker, manufacturer of Hydraulic and Artesian Well Pipe, No. 130 Third Street, between Mission and Howard, San Francisco.
Job work of all kinds done in the best possible manner. Particular attention paid to Hotel and Restaurant work.—Water Pipe laid and Plumbing work done. Leaky Roofs repaired and Smoky Chimneys cured.
American Improved, also the Union, eureka, Richmond and Richmond Improved Ranges. jy4-tf

**Warner & Silsby**
Manufacture all sizes of
BED AND SOFA SPRINGS,
Which they offer to the trade at reduced prices; also, the celebrated OBERMAN SELF-FASTENING BED SPRING.
Any man can make his own Spring Bed with them by attaching them to the slats of any bedstead.
**No. 147 New Montgomery Street,** corner of Natoma, San Francisco. ap12-tf

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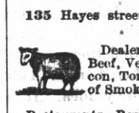
**John H. McMenomy,**
**BUTCHER**

STALLS 7, 8 and 9,
**California Market,**
SAN FRANCISCO.
Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Shipping supplied at short notice. Corned and Salt Beef, by the barrel, warranted. Marketing delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. my10-tf

**T. J. POWERS,**
**Hayes Valley Market.**
135 Hayes street, one door from Van Ness Avenue, SAN FRANCISCO.

Dealer in all kinds of American Meats, Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Sausages, Lard, and all kinds of Smoked Meats, Etc.
Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Shipping Orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge, at the Lowest Market Prices. my10-tf

**Donnelly & Tuite.**
**BAKERS,**
No. 228 First Street.....Corner Tehama.
Families and Grocery Stores regularly supplied with the best quality of Bread, Cakes and Pies. ap12-tf

## UNDERTAKERS.

**James McGinn,**
**Undertaker**
....AND....
**General Furnisher,**
No. 717 Market Street, opposite Dupont.
Hearses and Coaches; Rosewood, Mahogany and Lead Coffins; Shrouds, Cravats, Silver and White Metal Coffin Plates constantly on hand.
Grave Stones, Iron and Wood Enclosures furnished.
Especial attention given to disinterring Bodies and preparing them for shipment to the Atlantic States and elsewhere.
Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order. my3-tf

THAD. FLANAGAN. E. J. GALLAGHER.
**Flanagan & Callagher,**
(Successors to J. Kelly,)
**Undertakers,**
No. 834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth.....San Francisco.
EVERYTHING necessary for funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges. jly19-tf

## COAL AND WOOD.

**P. A. McDONALD,**
**Wood, Coke, & Charcoal Dealer,**
233 FOURTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
WOOD delivered by cord or half cord. Coke shipped to any part of the State at Gas House prices. All orders will receive prompt attention. jly 19-tf

**THOMAS REID,**
**Coal and Wood Dealer,**
958 Mission street, between Fifth and Sixth, (North side) San Francisco.
All kinds of Coal and Wood constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest possible cash prices.
Bellingham Bay, Mount Diablo, West Hartley, Coos Bay, Sydney and Hard Coal, Coke and Charcoal delivered to any part of the city free of charge. my24-tf

STORM. A. J. SHRADER.
**Storm & Co.,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**WOOD AND COAL,**
ORDER OFFICE:—No. 329 Montgomery street, near Call forms. Yard and Mill, Barry Street, near foot of Third San Francisco. fy 16-tf

## BRASS FOUNDERS AND PLUMBERS

**California Brass Works.**
**WEED & KINGWELL,**

**No. 125 First St.**
Opposite Minna, San Francisco. Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass, Composition, Zinc and Babbitt Metal Castings. Church and Steamboat Bells on hand and made to order. Also, a full assortment of Steam and Water Cocks and Valves, Hydraulic Pipes, Nozzles and Hose Coupling, Etc. Brass Ship work, Spikes, Sheating Nails, and Rudder Braces.
**Agents for Seibert's Eureka Lubricator.**
Highest market price paid for old Bells, Copper and Brass. jy4-tf.

T. J. DIXON, J. J. DIXON
**Dixon Brothers,**
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,**
No. 406 Montgomery street, (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's., San Francisco.
All work warranted. my10tf

## BANKING AND REAL ESTATE.

**HIBERNIA SAVINGS**
....AND....
**Loan Society.**
OFFICE—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.
OFFICERS:
President.....M. D. SWEENY
Vice President.....C. D. O'SULLIVAN
TRUSTEES:
M. D. SWEENY, C. D. O'SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, R. J. TOBIN, M. J. O'CONNOR, P. McARAN, GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, JOS. A. DONAHOE, PETER DONAHOE,
Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.
Deposits received from $2 50 upwards.
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jy4-tf

## MIRRORS, PICTURES, &c.

**D. DRADY.**
248 FOURTH STREET, (bet. Howard & Folsom,)
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
**Looking Glasses, Chromos, Engravings, Etc.**
Framing and regilding done in the neatest and cheapest manner, Goods sold on weekly instalments. aug16tf

E. J. MARTIN, JR. JULIUS BECKER
**MARTIN & CO.**
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
**Mirrors, Looking Glasses,**
PICTURES, ETC., ETC.
132 Fourth Street, between Minna and Howard, San Francisco.
A large stock of Chromos, Engravings, Lithographs, Etc., Etc., always on hand.
Framing and Re-Gilding Done at Lowest Prices.
Goods will be sold on weekly installments, if required. mh9-tf

**KENNY & CO.,**
DEALERS IN
**Pictures and Looking-Glasses,**
Cor. Fifth and Market Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
A LARGE STOCK OF CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Framing and Re-Gilding at the Lowest Figures.
Goods will be sold on weekly installments, if required. je 7-tf

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

**McKenna & Greany.,**
**Commission Merchants**
....AND DEALERS IN....
**HAY AND GRAIN.**
West side of Drumm street, between Clay and Washington, San Francisco. my10-tf

**D. Sweeney & Co.,**
**Cattle Commission Merchants,**
Corner Tenth and Howard streets....SAN FRANCISCO.
Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corrals, and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. fy9-tf

**Moran & McBride,**
**Produce Commission Merchants**
And dealers in Potatoes, Grain, Flour, Onions, Beans, Ground Feed, etc., etc.
S. W. cor. COMMERCIAL and DAVIS streets. aug2tf

**J. O. Connor & Co.,**
PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENTS,
59 Clay street, corner of Drumm. my10-tf

## ARCHITECTS.

T. J. NSON, WM. CURLETT.
**Johnson & Curlett,**
**Architects,**
OFFICE—No. 5 Post Street, (opposite the Masonic Temple) SAN FRANCISCO. ap5-tf

FIRST CLASS LIQUOR SALOON—For Sale—Half or whole interest; richly and conveniently fitted up; no better stand in the city; keeps a choice stock of ales, wines, and liquors; sell at a positive bargain; parties going east. Call and make an offer at once, to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

## STEAMER TRAVEL.

**OPPOSITION TO SACRAMENTO.**
**Through by Daylight!**
THE STEAMER

**S. M. WHIPPLE,**
BRADBURY.....Master
Will, until further notice, leave VALLEJO STREET WHARF, San Francisco
*EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,*
At half-past ten o'clock A. M.
Returning—Will leave foot of N Street, Sacramento, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock A. M., sharp, touching as Benicia, Rio Vista and Collinsville.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fare | $1 00 |
| Freight, per ton | $1 50 |
| Meals | 50 |
| Berths | 50 |

Also, until further notice, will leave Vallejo street Wharf, San Francisco,
*EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY,*
At 7¾ o'clock A. M.,
For Antioch, touching at Benicia, New York, and Pittsburg.
Returning—Will leave Antioch at 2½ P. M., same day, making the same landings.
E. K. WHIPPLE, Proprietor.
For further particulars inquire on board of the Boat, or to S. E. HERRICK, Agent, 126 Clay street, San Francisco.
A. BREWER, Agent, Sacramento. je28-tf

The Favorite and Fast Sailing
**STEAMER**
**MARE** **ISLAND,**
MAGUIRE.....Mast
This splendid steamer has just been newly fitted up, and can now be chartered for Picnic or Excursion Parties on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Market street wharf. my24-tf

## NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COLLECTORS.

**HENRY C. BLAKE,**
**NOTARY PUBLIC,**
*AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,*
418 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Instruments drawn up carefully in legal form, and at reasonable charges. Depositions taken at all hours in any part of the city. Residence, 946 MISSION St., (between 5th and 6th Sts.) je14tf

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES**
**For** **Hire.**
Richard Dowling.....Proprietor
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most reasonable rates.
No. 610 Howard street, between Second and New Montgomery, San Francisco. my24-tf

SAN FRANCISCO
**CORDAGE COMPANY**
[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A LARGE AMOUNT OF New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
**Manila Rope, all Sizes,**
**Tarred Manila Rope,**
**Hay Rope.**
**Whale Line, etc. etc.**
**TUBBS & CO.,**
**611 and 613 FRONT STREET**
my3-tf

**Now is the time for all**

PERSONS TO AVAIL
**Themselves of Good Sight.**
The latest improved Spectacles. Weak sight strengthened, strong sight preserved, by the use of these Spectacles; superior to any now in common use; persons may use these for any length of time without causing the sight to ache. Spectacles for $1, and upward. As I have had 35 years practice in the business, I have good experience in suiting sight. All kinds of spectacles repaired and reglassed by J. O'NEILL, Optician. 407 Third street, near Harrison. jy-tf

**Wall Paper,**
....CHEAP, AT....
**GIBB & CO.'S**
**Paint, Oil and Varnish House,**
739 MARKET ST. (Opposite Dupont.) jly19-t

**GIANT POWDER.**
To the Miners and others. You will save fifty per cens by using the GIANT POWDER exclusively.
**Giant Powder No. 2,**
is superior to any other blasting material for bank blasing, Coal Mines, and all medium hard rock.
PRICE:—Fifty cents per pound.
BANDMAN, NIELSON, & Co., Gen. Agents.
No. 210 Front street, San Francisco. jy4-tf

**P. Quigley,**
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
**CARPENTERS' TOOLS,**
No. 914 MARKET ST., (bet. Stockton & Powell.)
A large assortment of Mechanics' Tools. Levels made to order and repaired. Tools ground ready for use and Plain Irons fitted and ground ready for use. aug9-t

**Mme. Balcear,**
**Hair Restorer,**
Permanently restores the hair after the scalp has become entirely bald. Call at 511 Pine street and satisfy yourselves. aug16-3m

**MISS LIZZIE CARTER,**
**FASHIONABLE MILLINER,**
No. 118 Fourth street, San Francisco.
jly5-tf

# THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.


"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks. It is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people. It is the summary name for many things. It seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and character. It desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief. It would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our Poetry and History sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge and to that race it would give Ireland. It would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive a greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

## ORGANIZATION.

The great wants of the Irish everywhere are unity and organization. We should be as a unit on all questions affecting us as a people, and more especially in our aspirations for National independence. But where there is estrangement and an absence of organization, there can be no unity. Our hearts may be for ever directed and concentrated upon our own Emerald Isle; our fondest hopes may be for her speedy regeneration; we may be prepared to give and do and die for the sundering of those chains which bind her in unhold wedlock with her perfidious "sister"—Individually we may be all patriotically determined to divorce England from our home; but as individuals we are powerless, and worse—we are cowards.—We have not that confidence, that moral courage, which organization alone inspires. If we are all banded together, and that we know it by actually meeting and giving assurances, in the presence of each other, of our feelings and desire "to save and regenerate Ireland," then we are powerful, we walk with heads erect, and feel that each is a part of a grand whole acting and moving as a unit for a common object.

Organization then should be the first object of all Irishmen. We can have our charitable, benevolent and religious societies; they are excellent organizations in their way, and should be encouraged. They suit the tastes of different men. Some may desire to belong to one and some to another; but all Irishmen of National aspirations should belong to one grand organization for the freedom of their native land. There is no room for division of sentiment on this head. There is only one road to liberty; and the organization which looks to that end, only should count among its members every Irishman in America.

We find in this country more unity among the people of any other nation than we do among our own—perhaps because they need it less (?) The Germans are united and respected—The French are a unit when La Belle France is at stake; the Italians are united on Italy. And all Englishmen have a common and recognized feeling for England—Ireland, downtrodden, degraded, despoiled of her glory and her independence, is alone among the nations whose children differ, and keep aloof from each other, on all questions affecting her future hopes, and let us hope her future glory. Some appear to regard her position as one degrading to touch, and by this very fact degrade themselves; others think organization, to secure a common end, unnecessary, because the time has not come; and others still doubt the honesty of any movement for freedom at home and respect abroad. Those men who do not wish to be known as Irishmen we do not want; those who think the time for organization has not come, should remember that disunion will always keep it at a conveniently safe distance in the future; and those who doubt the honesty of the National movement, should not too hastily stamp it with the seal of their disapproval.

The movement for Ireland is an honest, patriotic one, and we can assure our countrymen that outside of its ranks they cannot measure its gigantic proportions. It is spread all over the land and numbers in its ranks the cream of every city, town and hamlet in the United States—all bound together by the common bond of National aspirations and patriotic brotherhood. But it should include every Irishman whose soul is not dead to the position of his country, and the corresponding station he occupies among the people of all nations who make up this great Republic. With what mighty strides have not the Germans moved upward in the scale of American society since the victories won by German over French arms. United, independent Germany gives us united, independent Germans. Would not a united, independent Ireland have a like effect upon our countrymen? We have something to accomplish for our country which they have not; how much more necessary, then, is it for us to organize and unite.

The foundation of the great movement among Irishmen, which is to sweep England across the Irish Channel, has been extended to this city, and upon it has been built an organization, which is every day prospering with the growth of a healthy national feeling among our people. We hope it will continue to increase in numbers until every noble Irish heart throbs within the embrace of its brotherly grasp.

## UNDER WHICH KING—THE "MONITOR" OR THE ARCHBISHOP?

The *Monitor* has long claimed to be the only Irish and Catholic journal published on the Pacific Coast. This claim was not disputed until our more orthodox cousin, the *Catholic Guardian*, was ushered into existence. The *Monitor* did not relish this new laborer in the Catholic field, and became more Catholic than ever. It was notably a vile sheet before the purifying effect of the *Guardian* was felt in the vicinity of Clay street. It published the foulest slanders about priests (Sydney Catholicity); it denounced them as traitors (Sydney like); it held others up as good and just and mighty (Sydney-Britisher-like); for others it had a kind word (Catholic-like), and for all a cold shoulder (*Monitor* Catholic like.) A priest who assumed to differ from Sydney Clay street, even at the respectable distance which Ireland is from the "Monitor" office, immediately paid the penalty of his rashness. He was denounced as a traitor, a British priest, a paid hireling of England, a Maynooth Britisher, a disgrace to the cloth, and so forth. This pious and only Catholic journal absolutely gave scandal then as it does now. It exposed its flanks and right centre to the clerical thunderbolts of St. Mary's, and retreated, demoralized and disordered, under cover of the enemy's fire to safe quarters in the enemy's camp. The *Catholic Guardian* demoralized and routed the Catholic "Monitor," and being subdued—the Irish having been pounded out of it and Sydney nationality pounded in—it fell into line with the victor, content to divide the spoils. But the motto, "to the victors belong the spoils," soon became a favorite one with the *Guardian* and the subdued "Monitor" felt the full force of so cruel and uncatholic a policy. New subscribers were few, and the old subscription list was not a very encouraging document. One could see Sydney through it; and as it grows older, Sydney grows plainer. There appeared but one way to remove the many and forcibly suggestive emblems of Catholicity which adorned the "Monitor's" subscription list. It contained too many crosses even for the Catholic wants of the only Catholic journal. More Milesian names and fewer emblems of Christianity would have been more acceptable. The *Guardian* was assailed as not up to the standard orthodox requirements of Catholicity; the "Monitor" alone could and should be considered as the Catholic journal *par excellence* published here or anywhere else. The *Guardian* erred, while the 'Monitor' predicted future events and expounded living theories with unerring infallibility. The 'Monitor' continued in this onward course until it has now assumed a position which makes it a matter of doubt with Catholics whether this organ of Sydney, or Archbishop Alemany, is head of the Church in this diocese.

Rev. Father Eugene Sheehy came to this city only a short time ago on one of those missions which finds a ready response from every good Irishman. He came to solicit aid for the erection of a church in Rathkeale, Limerick. He was coldly received by the Archbishop as his circular "to the Catholics of San Francisco" will show; but clerical censure extended only to those who accompanied Father Sheehy or introduced him to others for the purpose of getting subscriptions. It remained for the towering ecclesiastical Sydney ducked-mind of the "Monitor" to discover that it was improper for Father Sheehy to lecture. In accordance with this view a *Monitor* bull was sent rampant from Clay street, to demoralize, gore and condemn to the eternal warmth of brimstone and the other ungodly abominably hot things which keep hell uncomfortably warm, all who should, contrary to this great religious and moral mandate, attend such lectures. This obstetric spouse of religious dogmas foamed and tossed his head high with red hot enthusiasm in the cause of religion, quietly set the seal of his disapproval upon the Archbishop's circular, and fancied he was safely cantering over pleasant ground on the gentle back of his religious hobby-horse. It never struck the *Monitor* man that he would fall and break his neck. No; the more ignorance, the more audacity.

Last week the "Monitor" published the Archbishop's circular to the faithful, with notes, official also, we presume, explaining its meaning. We copy the following notes:—"The name of Father Sheehy is not mentioned — no allusion whatever is made to lectures or addresses—there is no ecclesiastical penalty announced for those attending lectures nor for those giving contributions." It is only those who introduce or accompany Father Sheehy for the purpose of getting subscriptions, who are liable to censure. And now we extract the following from more than a two column religious prescription, put up in the "Monitor" office, evidently for the NATIONALIST, but certainly more adapted to operate on the "Monitor" which has, about this time, a religious anti-Church mania that must be cured or the thing will go mad; "Our first offense, it appears, was saying that Father Sheehy should be discouraged in his lecturing business by every good Catholic." Archbishop Alemany, in his circular, does not seek "to discourage his lecturing business." He even explains that it is not his intention to interfere in that matter at all. Those who wish to hear Father Sheehy can do so without meriting any other censure than that of the "Monitor." But perhaps Archbishop Alemany is not a good Catholic. This is a question foreign to our discussion, and we leave it where the "Monitor" puts it, an open question between Sydney Clay and his grace Joseph Sadoc, Archbishop of San Francisco. The "Monitor" says:—"We did so discourage lecturing for the reason which we then held and now hold to be sufficient."

Then it appears it makes no difference what the Archbishop's views or reasons for his action may be, if the "Monitor" man holds different views, and that they are to him sufficient. We like this independence — these "advanced" notions of a religious government of the important diocese of San Francisco — this setting aside of ecclesiastical authority when it does not harmonize with the "Monitor's" "sufficient reason" to hold otherwise. This is worse than Rev. Duggan's failure to swallow the doctrine of infallibility, and one of McMahon's bumper cocktails at the same time. And that the "Monitor" is quite certain about the righteousness of its course, then, must be undoubted, for it says "We should prove recreant to our duty if we acted otherwise." We know the only Catholic journal assumes an occasional spasm of independence. Father Foley's visit to this city was marked by a more decided opposition by the Church than Father Sheehy's has been; yet the "Monitor" lionized him, published long accounts of his really excellent lectures, and succeeded in getting the reverend gentleman's St. Patrick's Day oration in full into the "Monitor," although Father Foley's selection as orator of the day was violently condemned by the Archbishop, who refused to let the clergy attend the celebration on that account. We have no fault to find with any act of the "Monitor" in this regard. Father Foley merited every compliment paid to him. And we can scarcely find fault now when its "advanced sufficient reason" urges it to despise the Archbishop, supercede his instructions to the faithful, and set up its own "sufficient reason" as eminently more proper, from which to compound a prescription for the treatment of Father Sheehy.

We will now call attention briefly to the unhealthy religious condition of the 'Monitor' man's mind. He has evidently had an overdose of Catholicity—he certainly has a disordered Catholic constitution, which must have resulted from an overdose of religion or an entire absence of that attainment, so necessary for the welfare of his assumed charge. The following extracts from the "Monitor" will give some idea of its pro-Catholic spirit, and its utterly anti-Irish proclivities:—

"If the very lectures he (Father Sheehy) is now engaged in delivering were for a secular purpose there would have been no objection made."

"The one, sole and single objection raised against the reverend lecturer is that he is engaged in raising money for Church purposes."

"We are extremely sorry to find he has received such encouragement from the Catholics of San Francisco."

In addition to the above the "Monitor" declared that it was an utter absurdity to give money to a "passing stranger," (its term for an Irish patriot priest), for any church in Ireland, because churches are not required there, as the people are every day leaving their homes. This is most unquestionably a Sydney idea. It is not Irish—it is not Catholic—it is not national. It is British, it is humiliating, and coming from a respectable source, would be disheartening. The great Dominican, Father Burke, was reported to have said at one of his lectures recently in Ireland, that Ireland's only hope was in her religion—that there was no hope for a renewed national existence. Whereupon our "Monitor" man threw up his hat, and threw off his coat, and, to use a common expression, "went for" the great Dominican. Of what avail was it that this great man had annihilated the British pimp, Froude? Of what avail was it that he eloquently presented the case of Ireland to the great American people? Of what avail was it that he overawed the impudent scoffers who tried to prove that Ireland would never be an independent nation? None whatever. The "Monitor" had "sufficient reason," and "held" that the Dominican had erred. The religion of Ireland and national feeling, he said, must move together. When Ireland's aspirations for national independence perish, then the ancient religion of Ireland must perish. Now, this same writer sees no affinity between patriotism and religion; can see none, and refuses to see any in the present case. He is more prejudiced against Catholicity in Ireland than John Hemphill or Rooster Bennett, of the *Independent Defender*. The one sole and single objection the "Monitor" has against Father Sheehy is, that he is gathering money "for Church purposes." If he came here to lecture for any other purpose whatever, the "Monitor" says he would be tolerated, and meet with no opposition.

It is unnecessary to comment further on the arrogance and contumacious effrontery of the "Monitor." In its zeal to please, it usurps the functions of the head of the Church in this diocese, sets up its opinions against his, and dares to tell the people that they incur sin if they refuse to respect its views. It goes beyond the Archbishop in prescribing pains and penalties for "good Catholics," and does so in the same issue in which the Archbishop's circular and explanatory notes are printed, to make its arrogance the more glaring. It is one of the most shameless and barefaced exhibitions of public disrespect of Church authority, as well as for the public spirit and intelligence of Irish Catholics, ever assumed even by an apostate of the cocktail-Duggan stamp. It is time to inquire under which government we are tolerated—that of the Church through the Archbishop, or the "Monitor" by way of Sydney?

## FATHER SHEEHY'S LECTURES.

Father Sheehy, at the urgent request of the Irishmen of Watsonville, will deliver his second lecture in their town, on the 23d of November. The reverend gentleman will also lecture in Union Hall, on Tuesday evening, November 11. Subject—"Genius of Irish Liberty."

## OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

DUBLIN, Oct. 12, 1873.

There are yet confined in English prisons some thirty Irishmen who took part in the Fenian movement and rising. The culmination of that political throe was witnessed eight years since, when a very large number of our countrymen were tried and condemned for the manner in which they sought to remedy the evil condition of Ireland—a *melange* of mystery produced by the rule of an alien parliament, which, while it is utterly ignorant of the wants of Ireland, is at the same time actuated by a blind bigotry against Irish interests. The prosperity of England is deemed in most foreign countries an evidence of superior wisdom among her statesmen, but observers nearer home can account for a great part of that prosperity, and many thousands of Irishmen who have gained the honors of high education, and, withal, whose minds are not biassed by a too strong feeling against English rule, say freely that the robbery of Ireland has enriched England. No wonder there was Fenianism! No wonder that a great many Irishmen—who saw their country the helpless prey of successive Whig and Tory English parliaments, continually fleeced by foes, and sacked by parasites—attempted a revolt against so much injustice. The rising passed and numbers were arrested. Some were tried (?) by law. Some were kept for long periods in prison without any trial, because there were no charges against them. Some were hanged! Some were treated in such ways in the jails that they went mad. Many died in jail; and many others lost their health and vigor. It was harrowing to all human feeling to contemplate the dire misery wrought by a most unnecessarily relentless jail system, not only upon the prisoners, but upon their families.

ENGLISH IDEAS OF AMNESTY.

In most civilized states it has been the custom to forgive political offenders in a short time after the troubles have ceased. And such appears to be but a natural doctrine; for the very reason that, had the political power which suppressed their efforts been overcome itself, its votaries would expect an equal consideration. Some few years ago the late Geo. H. Moore, M. P., asked the present premier to grant amnesty to all the political prisoners then confined. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped that after a short period of quietude in Ireland, he would be in a position to do so, and that he would himself advocate their release. The English minister has been slow to keep his word. Before anything was done to liberate any of the political prisoners the whole of Ireland had to be agitated by monster meetings, and then, forsooth, a partial amnesty was proclaimed — But it was only a lame amnesty; for a large number of the prisoners were expatriated, and about thirty are still kept in the prisons and dungeons of "old England." What a proud boast for a nation! But still it is national. It is the traditional impulse of the English to punish and torture that which is weak. Thus the low Englishman beats his wife with a poker and kicks her, or he takes her, with a rope round her neck, to sell her at the nearest fair. This is what Englishmen call "fair play," and they expect us to believe in it. The action of the English government towards the Irish political prisoners is, therefore, quite in keeping with the national proclivity of the British nation. Tortured for nine years in English dungeons, and yet English statesmen grind their teeth and seek more vengeance.

THE MILITARY PRISONERS.

It is two years since the Amnesty Association ceased to hold their monster meetings throughout Ireland; and Mr. Gladstone having failed to keep his promise, the tocsin demand for the release of the Fenian captives resounds again. Again hundreds of thousands of the people assemble at given points to express their indignation at this unnecessary and malignant conduct. Mr. Gladstone seeks for excuse that all the political prisoners have been set free; and that those still in the prisons are soldiers and malefactors! Now the British army must be a choice institution when the Prime Minister of England proclaims that a soldier cannot entertain a political idea. Therefore an Englishman who joins the army is specially sworn for the pittance of six pence a week pocket money to "stop bullets" and "hang politics," while every Irishman who has the misfortune to be in the same army has, in addition, to forget the bitter and hard fact that he belongs to a people, the misgovernment of whom, by England, produced the exigency that made him a British soldier. And who are the "malefactors?" The men who were arrested in Manchester in connection with the political leaders who were rescued from the prison-van. The survivors of Earl Derby's holocaust. A few who were accused of distributing arms, and the men who blew up the prison-wall at Clerkenwell—not to kill anybody but to effect the rescue of a political leader. At the time that wall was blown up there was much agitation on the "Church Question," and the *Times*, in noticing the occurrence, proclaims that barrels of gunpowder had blown down the Irish Church Establishment.

None but English statesmen seeking wretched excuses could be found to say that the men still confined, still tortured, were not actuated by political feelings and impulses.

THE CLONTARF MONSTER MEETING.

Well, the first great meeting of the new series has been held, and on the historic ground of Clontarf 200,000 people assembled near the place where in A. D. 1014 the main body of the Danish army was driven backwards by the victorious Irish into the sea — a spot called Conquer Hill. Looking from the platform a splendid panorama stretched forth, to which the Dublin hills were the background. On the left lay Conquer Hill and the bright waters of the bay, and on the right were woods and an old mound, beneath which large numbers of the slain at Clontarf field were buried. But the center was the real picture, for it was a living one. Dense thousands filled it up, and the road from Dublin was thronged with immense numbers for three miles. Above the orderly multitude were lifted hundreds of great banners—the insignia of the Trades of Dublin. A veteran was in the chair—Mr. P. J. Smyth, who aided some of the political prisoners of '48 to escape, and now, although an M. P. he is at his old work again. Mr. Butt, the representative of Limerick, that city which is so memorable for its heroic defence and violated treaty—was the chief speaker; the man selected to give forcible expression to the deep sense of Ireland's indignation at and abhorrence of the outrageous treatment of the thirty Irishmen who are still ground beneath the tyrant heel of England. Good judges have said this meeting rivalled in numbers, the great

REPEAL MEETINGS OF O'CONNELL.

It certainly was larger that the Cabra Amnesty meeting of three years ago. Drogheda and Dundalk have followed suit; and at great meetings have denounced the heartless brutality that continues the imprisonment of the poor fellows who might have avoided the hellish torture they have been compelled to endure had they loved Ireland less. I remember on the occasion of the funeral procession in honor of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, seeing about ten soldiers in one part of the line of march. It was a very wet day and their over-coats were soaked through. Though they presented a good mark for the detectives, the gallant fellows kept their place, and were all arrested afterwards. I have often thought since that under many a red coat beats a strong Irish heart, capable of strong political feeling.

BRAVE EDWARD HOLLYWOOD IS DEAD.

We used to call him the "citizen"—He was an honorable fellow and as true a republican as ever lived. Poor Ned had his trouble, too. Because he had a forgotten pair of old flint pistols in the bottom of a box of odds and ends laid aside for years, he had to spend a year in Mountjoy prison. Ned was a '48 man. Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, R. O'Gorman and Mr. Hollywood, were sent to congratulate the French people on the establishment of the Republic of 1848. But one of the four lives now, and you have him.

AN ENERGETIC ORGANIZER.

John Nolan is very wrath with William Ewart Gladstone, and is determined to let the people of all christendom know that there is very little christian feeling among Englishmen respecting their connection with this country on all questions, political and social. Mr. Nolan is the energetic organizer of the Amnesty demonstrations. He it was who a few years ago got up the numerous and great meetings in favor of the release of the political prisoners; and as Mr. Gladstone expressed an anxiety for a cessation of Irish popular feeling about the matter, Mr. Nolan and his friends decided to give him an opportunity of proclaiming a general amnesty without apparent pressure. Two years of peace have resulted, and the English minister has not taken advantage of his opportunity.—Now, therefore, Mr. Nolan again commences the necessary work of agitation; and schemes are afoot for the holding of popular demonstrations which, if they will not eclipse the greatest efforts of O'Connell, will surely rival them, and compel all aspiring candidates for the imperial legislature to pledge themselves to amnesty.

THE HOME RULE IDEA GAINS APACE.

The most eminent prelates join it; and its most noted accession of late has been that of the Archbishop of Tuam and his numerous clergy. The Home Rule notion is simple enough, but strangely Englishmen can't comprehend it. The fact is they never comprehend that which they don't wish to succeed. What must be said of a nation that claims to be educated and yet cannot understand what is meant by Federalism? Let the world answer. Some years ago the

O'DONOHUE WAS A REPEALER.

He has changed, and now is a poor toady of the English minister. He is a fallen man. Former "patriot," present renegade. Contemned by his English patrons — hated and reprobated by all Irishmen. Pity the descendant of so fine a family should disgrace its Hibernicism.

Now, leaving the "arena of politics," I shall just touch one or two subjects which will be interesting to your readers.

BUSINESS AND HARVEST PROSPECTS.

First, is to be regretted that the whole business of the country is at low tide—in fact in as bad a state as has been known for the past ten years, to be moderate. This does not speak well for our "prosperity." Neither are harvest prospects by any means good. Heavy continuous rains flooded many parts of the country, and large losses in all kinds of grain and potatoes have been the result. We must look to you to make up our deficiencies. The Lord Lieutenant has been trying to make it appear otherwise at after-dinner speeches in a very lame sort of way. Even he, however, sees the general state of decay—No man can shut his eyes to it. But Lord Lieutenant must do their "duty," and on certain occasions produce statistics to show the increase in the tonnage of vessels in the Liffey since the "Union." But they never admit that the increase has been caused by coal vessels alone, which bring their cargoes for domestic purposes mostly, and that our ready money goes away in return, while, at the same time, the foreign trade we had under the Irish parliament has lessened. On the part of many friends who hope your new journal will be successful in exposing English misrule to the Californians, I tender the sincerest congratulation.

MISS MCMANUS' CLAIMS.

We at home trust that Mr. Con. O'Sullivan and his friends will act fairly, and at once, respecting the just claims of Miss McManus. If not it is likely they will hear more about it, and wish they had let her brother's property go, as it ought, to his sister.

[J. B. B.

# THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.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Our patriotic friend Mr. John Griffin has kindly volunteered to act as agent for the NATIONALIST in Yountville, Napa county. We return him our sincere thanks for his exertions in our behalf, and consider ourselves more than rewarded when we find such "good men and true" veterans aiding in the glorious work we have undertaken.

## THE VIPER, LORD.

### Is the Mercantile Library an Offshoot of Exeter Hall?

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3, 1873.

EDITOR NATIONALIST:—Is the Mercantile Library a branch of Exter Hall, and is Dr. Lord a modern Titus Oates? I have no patience with either. I am an old Californian; I am a Catholic; my money and my time have been given freely to advance the Library and know of hundreds of my co-religionists to whom the Association is very deeply in debt. I purchased tickets for the courses of Lord's lectures, but have never attended a single one that I have not been insulted and sneered at. My religion has been maligned by this sneering, bigoted, prejudiced, intollerant, narrow-minded, ill-mannered minister, in season and out of season. The grand aim of all his lectures is to insult and ridicule the Catholic Church. Now, if the Mercantile Library will announce itself as a sectarian institution, with Dr. Lord as its Ministerial Director, that will suit. I will withdraw and we can understand its claims on a cosmopolitan community. If not, let us have a Jesuit, say Father Bouchard, to deliver a course of lectures as an offsett to Lord. This narrow-minded, dyspeptic, prejudiced, Lord-ly intollerance is eternally throwing a stray but harmless bomb among the Jesuits. Yet I venture to say that any Jesuit in this city even will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the community, that he has forgot more than Lord ever learned. Who is this Lord? The same who tried to prove that the Scriptures tolerated and made slavery an essential part of the Christian doctrine. He was helping to extend the breach—to open the bloody chasm—when Archbishop Hughes had completed his important foreign mission for our Government, which Hon. Wm. H. Seward, then Secretary of State, said had saved the country. Who is this mere reader—this creature who is ever sick with a diarrhœa of adjectives—this Jesuit hunter—who comes to sow the seeds of discord and lessen the respect for a worthy institution? Did he not know he was coming here as a public lecturer—not as a bigoted minister? and knowing this fact, does he not also know that he acts with bad grace when he assumes the *role* of maligner and of the bigoted minister.—The Jesuit, even in his church, and when addressing his own flock, presents religion clothed in the panoply of science. Lord knows nothing of science, as his lecture on Galileo proved; and in the absence of any better dress, he presents even secular subjects clothed in the red garb of bigotry. We scarcely believed that Mayor Otis, although President of the Association, endorses the sentiments of a bigot who hurls insults without measure at a large proportion of his constituents.

SUBSCRIBER.

## THE "MONITOR" AND THE ARCHBISHOP.

The *Monitor* claims that its opinions are infallible, and says the "advanced" nationalists "will infallibly ruin" Ireland. It does not swallow the term "advanced" in others, but it advances itself with mighty religious strides and more than locomotive speed to a very *advanced* position in matters of religion. Archbishop Alemany publishes a circular in the *Monitor*, in which Father Sheehy's name is not mentioned; and also explanatory notes, saying that he is not forbidden to lecture. In the same issue the religions luminary which shines to give light to Irish Catholics on the Pacific Coast, condemns Father Sheehy's "lecturing business," and says those who hear him incur the censure of the church. How for *advanced* is that? As a rule, nationalists observe the laws of the church, and never interfere in religious controversies: but when the church requires financial or other assistance, our experience is that they are ever ready to respond with their coin, and in any other way necessary. West-Britton buttresses are poor church supports.

## "ADVANCED."

The "only Catholic Journal" does not like what it calls "the advanced." We will not dispute the right of our contemporary to dispise them, and at the same time thrust its capacious paws into the pockets of its sleepy admirers. Why should the *Monitor* like advancement? The slow gait of its readers is even too fast for old country ideas imported by way of Sydney. That route is now too long—too tedious—ideas die before they reach here, or are strangled, or confiscated in some Colonial Port. If *advanced*, they should not press Colonial Custom House inspection. Why then should advanced ideas be tasteful to those who import theirs by way of Sydney?

## NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

A committee has been formed for the purpose of organizing a National Testimonial to Mr. John Mitchel. The Committee comprises amongst others, the following gentleman:—John Martin, M. P.; P. J. Smyth, M. P.; J. P. Ronayne, M. P.; Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P.; Martin F. O'Flaherty, Esq., P. M'Cabe Fay, Esq.; James Cantwell, Esq., &c. The subjoined address has been adopted for circulation:—

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, John Mitchel, that a time has now come for giving some practical expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful services in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than John Mitchel. We need offer no apology, than, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. Mitchel that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love and gratitude.

After some enquiry and consideration, we have decided on proposing the following as a fitting testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the date of this address. If this sum be given us, we shall present it at once to John Mitchel as a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove a labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenience, to carry that wish into effect.

All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his "Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. Michel, is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and unselfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never, heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great national testimonial, that they are not ungrateful to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved and served Ireland too well.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN MARTIN, M. P.
P. J. SMYTH, M. P.
J. P. RONAYNE, M. P. } Treasurers
Very Rev. THOMAS BURKE, O. P.

Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named treasurers, at the European Hotel, lodged in the National Bank, to the credit of "The Treasurers of the Mitchel Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All pursons lodging money in the Natioaal Bank are requested to send their names and amount of their subscriptions to the Secretaries. All communications to be addressed to

WILLIAM DILLON,
JOHN DILLON, } Hon. Secs.

European Hotel, Bolton-street,
Dublin, 9th Oct., 1873.

## A Malicious Monitor Falsehood

Did not the *Monitor* wilfully print and publish a deliberate falsehood, when it pronounced against Father Sheehy's "lecturing business," on the ground that such was the order of Archbishop Alemany? The object was of course to injure Father Sheehy and bring him into bad repute with his fellow country-men and co-religionists. But how an advanced "infallibly" correct religious organ, could prostitute truth for so contemptible, anti-religious and anti-National a purpose, is a mystery to all who pretend to decency and truth, and is capable of appreciation only by the religiously advanced to an anti-religious point.

## THE "MONITOR'S" FLANKS

The *Monitor* shrinks from the unequal combat which it brought upon its "only Catholic," and anti-Irish head. It opened war on the NATIONALIST, and called the *advanced* to the front. It now retreats whining with this Pusilanimous cry on its corrupt lips, "we are assailed on both flanks at the same time." Un fair to assail "on both flanks at the same time" certainly. But, why expose your flanks? Our next assault shall be on your center, and then look out. We fancy it is more exposed than your demoralized flanks.

## MRS. KIRBY.

Last week there passed away from our midst one of the noblest and purest in heart of Ireland's patriotic daughters. Few lives indeed have been more devoted to the cause; few hearts more hopeful and sincere than that of the patriotic lady, Mrs. Kirby, to whom the Irish Nationalists of San Francisco paid the last sad tribute of respect on Sunday. Of her labors in the cause of Irish liberty, nothing need be said, for their remembrance is treasured in the breast of every true Irishman. For years she labored energetically, devotedly. With her, love of Fatherland was not a mere passive and cold admiration, but a passion holy and pure as it was all absorbing. But the conquerer of all distinguishes not between virtue and vice, worth and depravity. He visits alike the traitor in his degradation, and the virtuous home, happy by love and patriotism. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Kirby died at her residence on Mason street, on Friday, the 31st ult., surrounded by many of her old friends and fellow-workers in the cause of Freedom; friends to whom her memory shall ever be dear as the old land for which they labored, and for which we may say with truth, she died.

## A SONG FOR NOVEMBER,

BY H. G. CACY, CORK,

[Being the lament of an old bachelor on beholding his grey hairs:]

The day doth appear an emblem of his heart.
Drear and stormy breaks the day,
Fierce the winds rush o'er the earth,
Phœbus throws a feeble ray,
Naught remains of warmth or mirth—
Desolate is all without—
All around is darkness—foul,
And gloomy as the bitter thought
That rises in my anguished soul.

He lamenteth that the ladies have deserted him.
One by one have they departed—
Those who loved me—those I cherish'd—
Gone! and left me broken-hearted,
Mourning o'er each fond hope perish'd:
Through the world I search—but never
Shall I feel the deep void left
In my sad memory—vain endeavor—
Am I not of all bereft?

He hath no hope of a conquest.
Beauty, love, ambition, pleasure—
Life for all, but me, hath one
Of these, which hugs as a treasure
And deems him happy when 'tis won—
But for me no joyous feeling
Rises in the soul—no blest
Expectance, o'er my spirit stealing,
Lulls my wearied heart to rest.

He continueth his lament.
Youth! that hour of free delight,
To me seemed but a sea of trouble,
I found, let it look e'er so bright,
"Life's dearest joy is but a bubble."
Hope is chilled for aye within me,
Its sweet consolation never
From the depths of grief can win me,
Or my chain of misery sever.

He overgeth on despair.
Filled the present is with sadness—
So intense that this poor heart—
Driven to the verge of madness—
Asks but from the earth to part;—
For when I look into the morrow
No relief can I descry—
All is care, and gloom, and sorrow,——

A sudden thought striketh him.
Let me *dye*—oh! let me *dye!*

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| P J Tanian, | Thomas Burke, |
| P Ford, | Joseph Gleason, |
| Lawrence Curran, | M C Bateman, |
| Matthew Noonan, | Ed Noonan, |
| Thos McInery, | John O'Connor, |
| Thomas M Connolly. | B. J. Heavey. |
| P McEntee, | Matthew Kearney |
| William Jennings, | R. A. St. John, |
| M. M. Fallon | J. F. Brady, |
| R D Pitt, | Hugh J Byrne, |
| P. W. Greany, | Nicholas Sweeney |
| James Dunigan, | Thomas Gillard, |
| M. W. Stackpool. | M. C. Smith |
| James O'Brien, | J. J. Conlan, |
| John Keirnan, | John Burke, |
| Flanigan & Kennelly, | J M Roach, |
| M Cooney, | S J Noble, |
| K Kenney, | Jeremiah O'Mahoney |
| J. D. Cusheon, | P. Hartigan, |
| John Egan. | Jas. McKeague. |
| P. J. Malone, | John G. Downey. |

## ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!

A reference to the list of stockholders in the Nationalist Printing and Publishing Company will suggest to business men the advisability of advertising in the "IRISH NATIONALIST," as each shareholder considers himself a solicitor for the paper, and on the principle of "Live and let Live" have determined to carry it out in all their mercantile transactions. We throw out this hint hoping that business men, knowing the large and increasing influence of the NATIONALIST, will consult their own best interest by taking our advice:—ADVERTISE!

A glance at the subjoined table will indicate the position of the advertisements of our patrons. This table will remain at the head of our columns for reference, thus adding an extra advantage to advertisers.

| | PAGES |
|---|---|
| Architects | 3 |
| Amusements | 6 |
| Attorneys-at-Law | 3 |
| Brass Founders and Plumbers | 3 |
| Banking and Real Estate | 7 3 |
| Books and Stationery | 3 |
| Billiards tables | 8 |
| Barbers and Hair Dressers | 8 |
| Boots and Shoes | 2 |
| Commission Merchants | 3 |
| Cusheon's, J. D., Column | 5 |
| Coal and Wood | 3 |
| Dry Goods | 2 6 8 |
| Druggists | 5 |
| Furniture and Bedding | 8 |
| Groceries, Wines and Liquors | 7 2 |
| Gunsmiths | 6 |
| Hotels and Restaurants | 7 8 |
| Hats and Caps | 6 |
| Irish Directory | 3 |
| Livery and Sale Stables | 8 |
| Mirrors, Pictures, &c. | 3 |
| Music and Dancing | 3 |
| Miscellaneous Advertisements | 2 3 8 |
| Medical | 3 6 |
| Merchant Tailors | 1 |
| Markets and Bakeries | 3 |
| Notaries Public and Collectors | 3 |
| New Advertisements | 5 |
| Printing Houses | 6 |
| Physicians and Dentists | 2 |
| Stoves and Tinware | 3 |
| Hardware | 3 |
| Steamer Travel | 3 |
| Undertakers | 3 |
| Wines, Liquors and Cigars | 3 6 7 |
| Watchmakers and Jewelers | 3 |
| Wagon and Carriage Makers | 3 |
| Wood and Coal | 3 |

## 10,000 Men Wanted!

To buy BOOTS and SHOES of M. H. O'CONNOR, salesman with M. WALSH, 27 Third street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair, and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in the market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of White Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATHFIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, DR. L. TERRY, Elko, Nevada.

PICTURES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friends Kenny & Co. have taken and fitted up in superb style a large store in the new hotel building corner of Fifth and Market streets. They have lately returned from the East, bringing with them a large and well-assorted stock of pictures of more than common style of art. Their lengthened experience in the trade has enabled them to offer superior drawings, chromos, prints, and framed pictures at a moderate rate. They have now on exhibition pictures of a hundred classes and representative of scenery and life in all climes. When inspecting their varied stock, as naturally gave most attention to what was Irish. We found the Giant's Causeway, Vale of Avoca, Lakes of Killarney and other familiar places as they should be, as well as several delineations of muscular Christianity, which should be seen to be appreciated.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—An article that will firmly mend Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Statuary, Meerschaum, Dolls, Toys, Leather, and all ordinary household articles likely to be broken, is as indispensible as it is valuable. These requisites are to be found in the well-known GIANT CEMENT, which is put up in tin cans only. It invariably gives satisfaction, and is now for sale by druggists, stationers, grocers, and the Giant Cement Company, No. 417 Washington street (opposite the Post Office) San Francisco.

THOUSANDS of testimonials can be seen at the COUGH DROP and CANDY DEPOT, 828 Market street. Warranted to cure or money refunded. For sale by all dealers in medicines.

## New Advertisements.

### FAREWELL LECTURE!

—BY THE—

### REV. EUGENE SHEEHY,

—AT—

### UNION HALL

—ON—

**Tuesday Evening, November 11th.**

SUBJECT—The Genius of

### IRISH LIBERTY!

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats for Ladies and their Escorts.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture will commence at 8.
[no8-1t.]

### CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

**Friday, Evening, November 7,**
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
—OF—
**MR. SHIEL BARRY!!!**
In Charles Gayler's highly successful Drama of
**FAUGH A BALLAGH!**
First Night of the Petite Comedy of
**THE IRISH LION!**
TOM MOORE.....SHIEL BARRY.

**Saturday Afternoon, November 8th.**
**Only FAUGH A BALLAGH Matinee.**
**Saturday Evening**
**FAUGH A BALLAGH**
Will be performed for the last time, in conjunction with the Nautical Drama of
**BLACK-EYED SUSAN!**
**Monday, November 10th,**
First production of Mr. T. L. Johns' (Editor of the "Figaro") New Irish-American Drama,
**THE FOSTER BROTHER,**
In which Mr. Shiel Barry will appear.
SUNDAY, Nov. 9.—FIRST MANCUSI OPERA NIGHT. I Lombardi.

### O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S PRISON LIFE.

I HAVE THIS BOOK IN THE HANDS OF THE printers and will send it post free on receipt of $1 00. Beautifully bound, $2 00.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA,
Care National Steamship Company, New York.
oct4-tf

## J. D. Cusheon's Column.

# J. D. CUSHEON
SELLS
## HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS,
**Collects Rents,**
.... AND ....
Sells Every Branch of Business,
BOTH IN CITY AND COUNTY.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GREAT BARGAINS IN
**Lodging Houses, and all Other Business.**
Office - - - - 236 Montgomery Street.

WOOD AND COAL YARD—$555—Half interest is now offered at less than half its value. Good stock, horses, drays, large family and out-door trade. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

$500 *LIQUOR SALOON* for sale. First-class stand on the city front; handsomely fitted up; good shop, shipping and saloon trade. For a bargain, apply this day to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BRANCH BAKERY—Good stand and trade; a bargain. apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

450 LAUNDRY FOR SALE—The New England Laundry, with fixtures, horse, splendid wagon and a business established for over fourteen years; well located on Brannan street, between Fifth and Sixth; sell at a positive sacrifice on account of the death of the late proprietress. Apply to jly19tf J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

*BUTCHER SHOP*—Half interest for sale at a low price. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

MILLINERY BUSINESS—Handsome store; one of the best stands in the city; first class trade; a bargain. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

*CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDING*—An interest low. Call and make an offer to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

*CELLAR BILLIARD SALOON*—Good location. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

*DRESSMAKING*—For sale—Handsome store; lots of steady work; sell at a great bargain; owner going East. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS—Partner wanted in one of the largest and most profitable Livery, Sale and Feed Stables in the city; known to keep the finest stock, the most magnificent carriages, horses, and turn-outs. Apply at once to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

$3,000. BREWERY FOR SALE—Half interest in a well established business; wants a steady man who will make himself useful. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

*PRODUCE STORE*—For Sale—A good paying business; no better stand; handsome store and rooms; long lease; good horse, wagon and substantial trade; a bargain. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

*CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE*—First-class stand; store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade; sales from $14 to $20 per day; a rare bargain. Apply at once to J D CUSHEON, 226 Montgomery st.

*DRUG STORE*—First class business corner; reliable trade. See J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

160 *ACRES OF LAND* for sale in Contra Costa county, two miles from the town of Clayton; well watered; small house and barn; partly fenced; title U S patent; price $2,000. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR BUSINESS—For Sale—Good stand, stock, reliable famil, and bar trade; sell the stock, fixtures and furniture; a bargain seldom offered; owner going up country. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

*COUNTRY STORE IN VALLEJO*; fine stock; stand good and trade. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—Elegantly fitted up; excellent bar wine trade; rare chance now offers to buy into a money-making restaurant for little money. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

TO BLACKSMITHS—For Sale—Half interest in a first-class Carriage and Wagon Shop, where a good blacksmith is required; lots of work. A steady man can buy in on good terms. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BOARDING and LODGING HOUSE, for sale Cheap. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY—Good Stand—Call and see J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

*COUNTRY GROCERY*—Old established; cheap; must be sold. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

FIRST CLASS LIQUOR SALOON—For Sale—Half or whole interest; richly and conveniently fitted up; no better stand in the city; keeps a choice stock of ales, wines, and liquors; sell at a positive bargain; parties going East. Call and make an offer at once, to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

$9,500. TO CAPITALISTS—Valuable leasehold property for sale; rents in six years clear $15,600; buildings at low valuation, to be removed, worth $5,950, leaving a clear profit of $12,050 in six years. Terms liberal. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

$11,000. FOR SALE—A substantial country store. A choice and well selected stock of hardware, cutlery, glassware and crockery; in a populous country town near this city; doing an extensive wholesale and retail trade. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

*NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE* store for Sale—A great bargain. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BLACKSMITH and Wagon Making Business—Half Interest for sale; wants a good mechanic, either a wagon-maker or a blacksmith. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

TWO MINERS—Wanted a few experienced miners, with small capital, who have some idea of the working of rich gravel mines by hydraulic power; good chance offers to secure an interest in a rich gravel mine on easy terms. No money required until the party fully prospects the mine. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—First-class stand; store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade $200; a rare bargain. Apply at once to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

### THE IRISH CRUSADER'S SONG.

BY J. C. O'CALLAGHAN.

The chronicles of the Irish Abbey of St. Peter, at Ratisbon, states, that Connor O'Brien, King of Munster, sent a band of noble and valiant knights to fight, under the Christian banners, for the deliverance of the Holy Land from the Infidels.

List, lady, list, I bring glad news.
Jerusalem is ours!
The bright-red cross, in victory's hand,
Waves on her holy tow'rs!*
The Soldan's countless host are fall'n,
The sacred war is o'er;†
And thy true knight return'd again,
To Erin's lovely shore.

When o'er the Pagans' turban'd ra ks,
The crescent flash'd afar;
Amid the battle's deadly storm,
Thou wert my guiding star!
On magic pow'r, and hell's dark aid,
In vain our foes relied;‡
Love nerv'd this arm, beneath my lance
Their bravest warriors died.

List! 'tis the air you sweetly sang—
List! 'tis the harp you gave;
Ere I sighed "adieu," and sail'd
O'er the dark blue wave.
Four long years are past,** but now
Fair lady! grieve no more;
For thy true knight's return'd again,
To Erin's lovely shore.

* In the first Crusade, the insignia of the Christians were red crosses.

† The Christian kingdom of Jerusalem was finally established by the memorable defeat of the Egyptian Soldan's immense army, at Ascalon, on the 12th of August, 1099.

‡ It was the general belief, during the Crusades, that the Mahomedans resisted the Christians by "enchantment and diabolical opposition."

** Jerusalem was taken July 15th, 1099, and the Crusade was first preached in November, 1095; so that an Irish knight, who served all through and survived the holy war, must have been from home between four and five years.

### A Rejoinder to the Truthful (?) Froude—(Fraud!)

We copy from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* the following sketch of the dashing Irish soldier, Sir Garnet Wolseley.—"Would he were fighting for fatherland:"—

The ingenious historian who, having spent many years in endeavoring to whitewash the Mormonite Tudor, afterwards applied a coat of a dusky shade to the character of the Irish people, was kind enough to confess that the Irish, "when led by officers of a superior race," made good soldiers. The Pegasus of Mr. Froude takes all facts flying; but an awkward fact, bearing on the Irish necessity for leadership by men of a superior race is, that in recent years all England's most famous captains have been of Irish birth. Wellington, Gough, the Lawrences, are famous examples of this; and the dashing soldier who commands the Red River Expedition, and now commands the Ashantee Expedition, is also an Irishman. Sir Garnet Wolseley was born in June, 1833, at Goldenbridge House, Dublin. He is a son of Major Wolseley, of the 25th Regiment, and his grandfather was Sir Richard Wolseley, the first Irish baronet. Sir Garnet entered the army one-and-twenty years ago, and has since seen service beneath every clime. A writer in the *Graphic* says that he served in the Burmese war of '52-'53, led a storming-party at Pegu, was severely wounded, and mentioned in dispatches for gallant conduct. He served in the Crimea throughout nearly the whole siege, was severely wounded during a sortie, and several times mentioned for gallant conduct. He was subsequently wrecked in a voyage to China, and served throughout the Indian Mutiny from beginning to end, being on Outram's staff during the Lucknow, and in Grant's during the Oude campaign. He also fought in the Chinese war of '60, and was present at the taking of the Taku forts. His last and most important service was the command of the expedition dispatched in 1870 to suppress the Rebellion in the Red River Territory. At forty years of age, Sir Garnet has seen four great campaigns, has won countless decorations, and has attained the rank of a Major-General.

### A Remnant of Chivalry.

The present use of the distinction "Esquire," conveys not the slightest idea of its origin, or appropriation, in past ages. The esquire originated in chivalric times, when the sons of gentlemen, from the age of seven years, were brought up in the castles of superior lords—which was an inestimable advantage to the poor nobility, who could hardly otherwise have given their children the accomplishments of their station. From seven to fourteen these boys were called pages, or valets; at fourteen they bore the name of esquire. They were instructed in the management of arms, in the art of horsemanship, in exercises of strength and activity, so as to fit them for the tournament and battle, and the milder glories of chivalrous gallantry. Long after the decline of chivalry, the word esquire was only used in a limited sense, for the sons and peers of knights, or such as obtained the title by creation or some other legal means. Blackstone defines esquires to be all who bear office of trust under the crown, and who are styled esquires by the king in their commission and appointments; and being once honored by the king with the title of esquire, they have a right to that distinction for life.

### Persian Hospitality.

Ispahan Khan, one of the suite of the Shah of Persia, has written a letter in the Italian language to a French gentleman, in which he gives his views, and presumably those of his companions, of the things they have seen during their travels. The following is a passage from the letter: Our sovereign master brought with him all his political enemies and a large amount of his jewels. That which we most fear and that which we most love should never be out of our sight. We have carried our ideas of hospitality with us, and expected them to be practiced by the Christians in Europe towards the stranger. As visitors, we consider that we ought not to have been called upon in any country to pay for anything, whilst if we admired an object it should be given to us. Throughout our travels we were much annoyed by being called upon to pay tomans for all we desired to possess.

## THE RISING OF '98,

### With an Account of the Volunteers, French Alliances and Expeditions.

(Continued from our last number.)

### CHAPTER XIV.

ARRESTS OF THE SHEARES—LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD CUT OFF BY THE ENGLISH—THE TWO GREAT HISTORICAL LIES ABOUT THE IRISH.

On the 21st of May, John and Henry Sheares were arrested by the English connection men. On the 19th of May the English, who have always raised their trade and manufactures by granting bounties and premiums, advertised, stating that £1000 would be given to any fellow who would waylay and seize an Irish Protestant nobleman, Lord Edward Fitzgerald. This patriot, although not of the most ancient Irish race, was still of a far more ancient and honorable family than George Guelphs, the poor old king of the upstart English. This true-blooded Irishman was descended of an old Tuscan or Italian Family. One of his ancestors leaving Italy, passed into France, and joined the French conquerors when they invaded the English under William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066. The Fitzgeralds came over to Ireland in the twelfth century, and finding the Irish a chivalrous, stout, social, good-humored sort of people, fond of love, war, wit, music, and literature, they very properly preferred them to all other nations, and settled down good-humoredly amongst the Irish from that day to this. Although many of Lord Edward's ancestors had been robbed and murdered by foreign usurpers or Englishmen, still this nobleman not only never felt the least gratitude to the English, but on the contrary, thought it would be good to drive them entirely out of this country, as Brien Boru did some other chaps who would not keep at a civil distance.

An Irish judas, or traitor, in the pay of the English, named John Hughes, having betrayed Lord Edward's place of retirement, a plot was formed to waylay or assassinate that Protestant nobleman. Accordingly three desperate fellows named Sirr, and Swan, with one Ryan, took a gang of English mercenaries along with them, and on Saturday, the 19th of May, 1798, surprised Lord Edward about seven o'clock in the evening at 153 Thomas street, where he was residing with an honest feather merchant, named Murphy. Finding the hall door open, the three mercenary conspirators sneaked in, and on getting up stairs, discovered Lord Edward lying on his bed, no doubt thinking of some good for poor Ireland. Never was there such infamous cowardice; such foul play would not be suffered in a common boxing ring. On seeing three suspicious-looking fellows come into the room, Lord Edward bounced from the bed and grappling with Swan, wounded him; but perceiving Ryan rushing in, he flew at him like a tiger, and with one cut of his dagger, he ripped up the belly of Ryan, and left his bowels on the floor. Swan having retreated, the cowardly Sirr, keeping at a distance, took deliberate aim with a pistol at Lord Edward, and wounded him in the shoulder blade; the rest of the gang coming up, Lord Edward was overpowered, forced into a sedan chair, and hurried off to the English Castle of Dublin, Ship street.

When Lord Edward was thus waylaid, wounded, and smuggled off, there was found on his person "a plan of the intended line of advance of the United Irishmen upon Dublin from the county Kildare."

The capture of Lord Edward, who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United Irishmen, was an irreparable loss. Let the reader only imagine that General Washington, with his plan of campaign in his pocket, was waylaid or assassinated in 1776 by the English. Would not that have been a great blow to the United Americans? Lord Edward never got out of the clutches of the English. He was not treated as a prisoner of war; he was not allowed to see any friend or relative. One thing is certain that though his wound was not mortal HE DIED. There are various opinions of his fate. His own brother, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, in a letter to that bloody villain, the paid English military viceroy, Jeffreys (nicknamed Cambden and Excellency), said that, "amongst you, your ill-treatment has MURDERED MY BROTHER, as much as if you had put a pistol to his head." What a monstrous thing it is for a Fitzgerald to be honoring those wretches with letters!

The worst feature of the case remains to be told. It is a positive fact that Lord Edward never issued any proclamation from the secret committee or privy council of the United Irishmen against any of the English. Suppose he had ordered the United Irishmen to cut off the paid English military viceroy, could he have been treated more treacherously or brutally than he was?

On referring to the blood-money list of '98, we find, besides other items, the following;—"June 13, Swan, by Cooke's desire, £100; Dennis, for Ryan's widow, by ditto, £100." Sirr of course got more than either of these. Ryan died of his wounds on the 23d of May, and Lord Edward expired on the 5th of June.

Meantime the rising of '98 commenced on the appointed day, the 23d of May. Thus the people were without leaders, or arms, or indeed confidence, for the treason of Reynolds had almost destroyed the entire society. Had they chosen their own time, they would have certainly succeeded; but the English foxes had been taking their measures for a whole year, and after all, the peasantry of Wexford were very near foiling all their plans.

We must now offer a few observations upon "The Rising of '98," for it was only a partial or local rising, and not a national war—a unanimous and simultaneous insurrection—a putting forth of all the strength, moral and physical, of the entire Irish nation.

The fate of the Irish nation for the last 150 years, has been in a great measure regulated by two great lies. One of these was the "lie of the Revolution of 1688;" the other, "the lie of the Rebellion of '98." By the lying accounts industriously circulated concerning the Irish wars of James Stuart, the Englishman, and William of Orange, the Dutchman, the mind of Ireland was depressed for 150 years. In every English book, in every history, pamphlet, novel, speech, or conversation, the Irish learned "that their ancestors always fought badly at home." From hearing this constantly, the Irish at last began to believe it, although nothing can be more absurd than such an assertion. For if men won't fight for their own country, properties, religion, wives and children, what will they fight for? The whole object of the English in inventing this lie was to persuade the Irish that if they would fight again, they would be certainly beaten.

To do the English foxes justice, they showed great cunning in discovering the above stratagem; and for this reason: the mind of man is naturally inclined to receive certain hereditary ideas, handed down from generation to generation. In a primitive or agricultural nation, almost all our ideas come down from father to son, from one generation to another. This is not the case in a commercial state of society, where new ideas and fashions are readily received and rapidly adopted, just as any new article of commerce or manufacture would be. But if any nation were ever addicted to love of ancestry, it was the Irish. The English laying hold of this national trait of character, saw plainly that if the national calumny, "the Irish always fought badly at home," could be industriously circulated, and once worked into the popular belief, it would have the effect of subduing the Irish mind through the means of the past.

Only once get an Irishman to believe that his grandfather was thrashed by the English, that his father was thrashed by the English, and if he was the bravest and strongest man that ever walked, he'll still have some hereditary idea in his head that, although he would be able to thrash any Englishman himself, still the English as a nation might be able to master the Irish as a nation. Now while the English got the Irish to believe the great lie, "that they always fought badly at home," those English never had the folly to deny that there was such a thing as Irish bravery.

To make the Irish believe the great lie the better, the English constantly asserted that the Irish were the bravest soldiers in the world, out of their own native country, or when fighting abroad. No greater proof of the force of what we say can be given than this; from the year 1690 down to the year 1790 (according to the returns of the French War-office), 600,000 Irish soldiers died in the service of the French alone. During this period there were four Irish Regiments maintained in the Spanish service; and many Irish also served in the Austrian, Sardinian, and other Continental services. The main part also of the American army from 1775 to to 1783, was composed of Irish. Thousands of Irish also served in the English army and navy during the latter half of the last century.

Here, in one hundred years, we find that near one million of Irish soldiers shed their blood for other lands, and yet during all that dreary period, the Irish never made as much as one effort to drive the English tyrants out of their native land. They heard when young, that "the Irish always fought badly at home," but were the bravest soldiers in the world abroad; so, being fond of military glory, they hurried from their native land, and with the swords that might have been well employed at home, they carved out a way to glory abroad, and aspired to and maintained the bloody and undisputed position of being the first mercenary soldiers in the world.

Mr. O'Callaghan, author of the "Green Book," has undoubtedly placed all Irishmen under lasting obligations to him, by first upsetting all the English lies, and recovering the lost glory of a rising nation. To him belongs the merit of proving beyond a doubt that the Irish had always superior numbers opposed to them in the wars of James and William, and that the Irish have always fought well at home; from which it may be readily surmised that they will be ready and able to do so again and again. So much for the great lie of the Revolution of 1688, which was allowed to thrive and flourish for 150 years without any Irishman ever once attempting to disprove it. Another great lie remains to be snuffed out, that is, "the lie of the rebellion of '98." That lie has made and kept the Irish potato-eating slaves for 48 years. This lie has enabled cowardly word-jugglers, empty speech-mongers, and money-worshipping impostors to job, rob, deceive or depress; it has allowed the English fox to pilfer and to bully; it has filled the emigrant ship with our best people; sent half a million of the flower of our Irish youth to the Saxon recruiting serjeant; and stained the character, subdued the hopes or spirit, and kept back the energies of as warlike a nation as the world can produce.

But above all, the lie of '98 has laid the foundation of an unnatural, unmanly, and contemptible a doctrine as was ever invented by any rogue or fool, namely, that the Irish nation have no higher destiny than to be either starved slaves or bloody mercenary soldiers; men who are born to toil for foreign robbers in peace, and bleed for foreign robbers in war. Men who are to be tame beasts of burthen at home, and wild beasts abroad. Men whose lives or blood are alike useless; since, though it may be justifiable for Irishmen to fall in thousands for a shilling a day, and to shed their blood in tuns, fighting the battles of their English enemies, against New Zealanders, Chinese, Hindoos Sikhs, Frenchmen, or Americans, nevertheless, not one drop of blood is to be shed in the cause of old Ireland. No wonder General Arthur O'Connor observed "that the mind of Ireland was shockingly degraded." Just let any honest Irishman put his hand to his heart, and ask himself is he afraid or ashamed of the principles of Brien Boru? Is not any Irishman who attacks the principles of the hero of Clontarf, a knave, a villain, and a coward?

[To be continued.]

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE

## IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco,

—BY THE—

### Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial co-operation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.


### Make Money

Fast and honorably, $12 50 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars JESOMM, B. HUDSON & Co., Corner Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, New York.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

**P. J. TANNIAN,**
24 THIRD STREET,
Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of
**WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**
ALSO—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Martel and Sazerac Brandies, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskeys. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum. dec4-tf

**Major Jack's HEAD-QUARTERS!!**
**Wines, Liquors, Ales and Cigars.**
The Grand Hotel and Central Pacific Railroad Offices on the right, Masonic Temple on the left, and the Hibernia Bank furninst the
Junction of Montgomery, Post and Market Streets.
JOHN STRATMAN.....PUBLICAN.
ap5-tf

J. C. HARRINGTON. G. W. LOFTIS.
**Harrngton & Loftis,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**Wines and Liquors**
744 MARKET STREET,
Between Kearny and Dupont.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Bottled Ale and Porter, by the bottle, dozen or gross constantly on hand. ☞ Families supplied.
All orders promptly attended to. jly26-tf

**"SPIERS & POND SALOON"**
COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS,
"JAMISON," "DUNVILLE" "MURPHY," "BURKE,"
Or any other good brand, and all other drinks.
HAYES & CO.....Proprietors.

**"SPIERS & POND SALOON."**
COR. BUSH AND KEARNY SREETS.
mh29-tf

**JOHN T. KELLY'S**
**Bar and Billiard Rooms,**
840 MARKET STREET,
Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
my17-tf

J. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
No. 515 California Street
Above Montgomery, next to the California Market
jy4-tf

**HIBERNIA HALL,**
246 THIRD STREET,
McMANUS & MURPHY.....PROPRIETORS.
The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand. Dublin and London Stout. Irish and Scotch Whisky.
mh29-tf

**HIBERNIA BREWERY,**
HOWARD STREET,
Between Eighth and Ninth.....SAN FRANCISCO.
**BEST ALE AND PORTER.**
MATTHEW NUNAN.....PROPRIETOR.
dec4-tf

**T. P. WALL,**
**Cosmopolitan Sample Rooms,**
**No. 50 Third Street,**
(BETWEEN STEVENSON AND MISSION STREETS)
*SAN FRANCISCO.*
Makes it a speciality to offer unusual inducements to customers, so that he may secure a considerable
**Family Trade.**
He imports directly for himself the finest brands of
**WINES AND LIQUORS,**
And offers them for sale at the lowest business profits. He has refitted his *SAMPLE ROOMS* in an elaborate manner, and opened in connection therewith a large apartment suitable for Society and Club Meetings, as well as a *READING ROOM* where the most important daily and weekly newspapers are on file. His importations being specially intended for family use, he respectfully solicits a call and trial of the class and price of goods he offers to the public.
Good Bourbon Whisky, $2 75 per gallon, or 50 cents per bottle.
Fine Bourbon, $3 50 per gallon, or 75 cents per bottle.
Superfine, $4 50 per gallon or $1 25 per bottle.
Wines of all varieties at proportionate rates.
my 31-tf T P WALL, 50 Third St.

**Yates' Branch Saloon**
....AND....
**BILLIARD HALLS,**
Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.. English Ale and Porter on Draught....Ale, Beer and Porter Five Cents per Glass....Genuine Staffordshire Ale.
jy2-tf YATES & CO., Proprietors.

**B. C. DUFFY,**

**CIGAR Manufacturer.**
No. 950 Market Street,
Corner of Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Cigars, Tobacco, Snuffs, and a general variety of Smokers Articles constantly on hand. jy4-tf

**"Fredericksburg"**
**EINTRACHT SALOON,**
545 California Street.
SCHRAMM & SCHNABEL, ..... Proprietors.
aug2tf

### Colored Communism.

For some time past it has been known that numbers of the colored people of Colleton county, South Carolina, have been purchasing large tracts of land and dividing them up in or working them on a co-operative system. The following interesting account of their operations is taken from the Walterboro' *News*:

In this county the colored people own and are successfully conducting some of the largest plantations. This is done under a sort of communism. A number of them, in some cases so many as fifty, form themselves into a society, elect their officers, and adopt their by-laws. They have regular meetings, at which the officers report, and a specified amount is paid into the treasury by each member. When sufficient is accumulated in the treasury, a suitable plantation is selected and the purchase made; usually the payments are in one, two and three years, a good portion being paid at the time of the purchase. The land is equally distributed by the officers elected for the purpose among the members of the society, or as much as they may wish to cultivate. Each is free to work as suits him and each can dispose of his crop as he deems proper. The only thing required is honesty and a prompt payment of all dues, which are usually very light. Any one wilfully failing to meet his dues or convicted of dishonesty has all amounts previously paid by him for the place refunded and is required to move off the plantation, all his rights and claims have been forfeited. If, however, any one desires to leave the society, he is paid all amounts paid by him toward the purchase and for all permanent improvements erected by him. No new member is admitted except by the consent of the whole society.

All sick are cared for by the society, if unable to care for themselves, officers being elected to look after such cases and report their wants to the society at its weekly meetings, or at special meetings, if the exigency of the case requires it. All disputes arising between the members are brought before the society, certain of the officers being designated to hear and endeavor to amicably arrange all dissensions, and it is very seldom, if ever, they fail. Petty litigation, that is the great bane of the colored people in many sections, is in this way avoided. These societies are principally formed from people who work for hire, fifty cents per day being the sum generally paid; the plantation is usually bought as soon as sufficient funds are in the treasury to make the first payment; but few, if any, own any animals in that time, their small resources being expended in the purchase money and erection of houses. Still they have, in all cases where an exhorbitant price was not paid for the land, proved successful, failures for a time occasionally arising where incompetent or unfaithful officers have been selected; but with their usual shrewdness these incompetent officers were soon detected, and others more capable elected to fill their places. Upon those that have been in operation three or four years the land has been paid for, and the members have acquired considerable of personal property, and are generally prosperous. A sort of rivalry seems to spring up between them, which is productive of economy and thrift. These societies are located in the low country east of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. We do not presume to say that only the colored people who have formed themselves into these societies show thrift and the accumulation of property, for a number who, six or seven years ago were not worth a dollar, now carry on successfully large rice and cotton plantations, and are being heavy tax-payers. But in the particular section in which these socities are formed, more property exists among their members than among those who are now fighting the battle of life and death on their own account, while from the formation of these societies they are enabled to purchase more valuable property and secure greater privileges than they could if each laid his money out in a separate purchase, in which case ten or twenty acres of poor land would be all he could be able to buy, as no planter would consent to cut off and sell small tracts of his best land and retain himself the poorer portion. This is undoubtedly one of their success, as on nearly all the plantations in this section a large proportion of the land is almost valueless. By securing the whole plantation they obtain sufficient good land for their purposes, while he who purchases for himself generally gets such land that it is impossible to make more than a poor subsistence from.

### Energy of Will.

It is energy of will that is the soul of the intellect. Wherever it is, there is life; where it is not, all is dulness, and despondency, and desolation. People who have no experience of it imagine that it is destructive to the nerves, exhaustive to the animal spirits; that it aggravates the wear and tear of life excessively. But this is an idle notion, as idle as the habits and humors of those who entertain it. I leave it to any man who knows its real effect to strike the balance—to compare the exhaustion of an indolent day with that of an active one; to say in which of the two cases the subject is in better heart for work, and fitter to undergo it. Whatever we may be about, one thing, I believe, is certain, that if the spirits are spent by energy, they are utterly wasted by idleness. At worst, energy can only end in relaxation; it is superior to it for a while, and possibly at last may fall into it; whereas, idleness is actual relaxation from first to last, and can be nothing else. But even this view, favorable as it is, is yet not favorable enough to be just. The fact is, that violence is not necessary to energy any more than tyranny is to kingship; on the contrary, it is the gentlest energy that does the most work. Energy, literally from the Greek, is inward workingness. The blooming of the flower is energy, the increase of fruit is energy, the growth of the body is energy. Yet in all these there is no violence, the efficacy is not destructive, but vital. Without it the whole frame must at once fall into corruption; with it, instead of corruption, we have life. But this, it may be said, is a refinement. It may be so, but it is true in fact, nevertheless. The gainsayer will find it difficult to produce anything from the subject of surer or more essential truth.

THERE is one place at least in this broad land where woman can get justice, and that is in the Cleveland police court, recently, a man named R. J. Wenham caused the arrest of Mrs. O. D. Titus on a charge of assault and battery. It appeared from the testimony that Wenham called at Mrs. Titus' house to collect a bill, and in the interview with that lady, which was not entirely harmonious, he made a remark derogatory to her character, whereupon she slapped his face.

Eighty-eight girls have entered Michigan University for the next year. Of those, forty-two go to the academic department, thirty-seven to the medical, and the rest aspire to the bar.


DRY GOODS.

A BONA FIDE

LIST OF PRICES!

NOTHING MISREPRESENTED!

An Ample Stock of Everything at the Prices Quoted Below.

HAVING ARRANGED AND MARKED down the Great

BANKRUPT STOCK

We will sell on terms more advantageous to the purchaser than any other house has thus far attempted to do on this Coast.

Lot No. 1—500 Pieces Reversable Plaids, 25 cents a yard.

Lot No. 2—Silk Striped Grenadines, 12½ cents a yard.

Lot No. 3.—700 Pieces Mohair Stripe, 12½ cents a yard.

Lot No. 4—200 pieces Poplins, 25 cents a yard.

Our finest and superior make of Dry Goods, such as Velours, Silk Poplins, all Wool Poplins, Pongees reduced to 50, 62½ and 75 cents per yard. Extraordinary bargains.

Also, Japanese Silk-finished High Lustre Poplins, 25 and 35 cents per yard.

Also, Fine Abyssinian Silks, at 50, 62 and 75 cents per yard.

Black Silks, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75.

Ladies, inquire for $2 50 Black Bonnet Silk, never before sold for less than $4 per yard.

All $1 50 and $2 Striped Fancy French Silks reduced to 75 cents and $1 per yard.

Black Goods all reduced to the lowest possible price.

American Prints, 8, 9 and 10 cents per yard.

One yard wide French Prints and Satine de China, 18¾ cents per yard.

House Furnishing Goods.

4-4 Sheeting, 12½ cents per yard.
Turkey Red Table Linen, 2 yards wide, 75 cents.
Bedspreads, $1, 1 50, $2 50, large size.
Towels, Napkins, and Table Linen, reduced proportionately.
4-4 Heavy Scotch Ginghams, 12½ cents per yard.
French Chamburays, 12½ cents per yard.
Heavy Belfast Flax Linen, 16 2-3 cents per yard.
Wrapper Patterns, Poplin Reps, $2 per Pattern.

SHAWLS.

Beautiful Wool Striped Shawls.....$1 50
Fine Reversible Shawls.....$3 50
Ottoman Shawls, All Wool.....$5 00

Bargains in Fancy Department.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, 10 cents per pair
The $1 25 Kid Gloves for 50 cents per pair
5,000 Ladies Silk Scarfs, 25 cents each
1,000 dozen Corsets, 25 cents each
Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Ladies and Children's Underwear, at less than manufacturers' prices.

A great many other lines of desirable goods too numerous to mention, will be sold equally low.

As our system of business is one price, and no deviation, it will be needless for purchasers to offer a second price.

GLEESON & FELL,
634 Market Street,
jly 19-tf BELOW KEARNY.

GREAT ROUTE AND CONFUSION

In consequence of the removal of the

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

James O'Hanlon

Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices.
Call at 725 Montgomery street and see for yourselves

BOYS UITS MADE TO ORDER.

THE CHEAPEST STORE on Montgomery St.
my3-tf

NORCROSS & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
REGALIA, LODGE SUPPLIES, MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS, FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.
MASONIC TEMPLE, No. 4 Post Street, one door from Montgomery Street, San Francisco. fy2-tf

ARTHUR T. NORTON. M. J. GAVAN.
Norton & Gavan,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
154 THIRD St., (Near Howard,) SAN FRANCISCO.
je 21-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Dillon & Mrs. Kenealy,
FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.
No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders promptly attended to. jy4-tf

ISAAC SELIG,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 218 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco. ap5-tf

ASTROLOGER.

DR. JOHN ROLL, the most wonderful Fortune Teller in the world, can be found at No. 835 Pacific Street, between Stockton and Powell. He uses all kind of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells, causes love, returns anythin' that is stolen, or run away, and cures drunkards from drinking. He will give love and luck to all who want it Don't forget to call and see him. jy4-tf

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Empire Hotel,
311 and 313 PACIFIC STREET,
BET. BATTERY AND SANSOME, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.
FREE BATHS.
P. BEIRNE.....Proprietor
ap19-tf

HUGH DOHERTY. E. R. BERMINGHAM
NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.
No. 321 Pacific Street,
Corner of Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.
This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.
Board and Lodging per week, from $5 to $6.
DOHERTY & BERMINGHAM.....Proprietors.
Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. ap19-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Cor. Beale and Folsom Sts., San Francisco.
CORNELIUS MALONEY.....Proprietor
(Late of the Franklin House.)

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL HAS been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in superior style. Parties who have sent to the States for friends, or who expect friends, will please notify C. Maloney, and he will attend to them on arrival, and forward them with due care to their destination.
A Library is attached to the house for the use of its patrons; also, a fire-proof safe, where money and other valuables are taken charge of at the risk of the proprietor. An Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at the wharf to convey passengers to the Hotel free of charge. jy4-tf

MANHATTAN HOUSE
705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway SAN FRANCISCO.
Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - - - 75c.
Good accommodations for Families.
N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.
JAMES CORNYN.....Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-tf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
K Street Sacramento.
MARTIN & EISENMENGER, Proprietors.
Board per Week - - - - - $4,00
Board and Lodging per week - m $5,00 to $6,00
Meals, - - - - - 25
Lodging, from - - - - 25 to 50
The Cars pass the Hotel every fifteen minutes to all parts of the city. jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.
227 & 229 Second street, San Francisco.
This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.
Board per week.....$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for.....1 00
Board and Lodging per Week.....4 00
Single Rooms, with Board, per week.....4 50
CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. ap19-tf

OCCIDENTAL OYSTER SALOON.

Eastern and Oregon Oysters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
jly 19-tf J. & J. BRADY, 31 Occidental Market.

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT
OYSTER SALOON.
612 MARKET STREET, (near Montgomery.)
Open for some hours after the closing of Theatres my 31-tf

EXTENSION HOUSE,
111 Jessie Street,
Between Second and New Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
Board and Lodging (per week).....$5 00
mh29-tf MRS. CREIGHTON.

The Seal Rock House.
CAPT. HENRY FERNNO, Proprietor.
This pleasant wayside resort is situated on the Ocean Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route where parties taking the drive can procure
The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12½ cents.
jy4-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL.
814 and 816 Sansome St., near Broadway, SAN FRANCISCO.
Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
Board and Lodging per week.....$5 00
Board per week.....4 00
Single Meals.....25
Lodgings per Night.....25 and 50
The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.
MICHAEL FARRELL.....Proprietor.
(Late of the Brooklyn House,) my24-tf

THE MAHON HOUSE
San Rafael.

THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT Summer Resort for Families is now open and ready to receive visitors. Elegantly furnished.
my10-tf M. O'CONNOR & J. JULIAN, Proprietors.

TUBBS' HOTEL,
Oakland, Cal.
Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. je21-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
519 MISSION STREET,
Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO
Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day.....1 00
Single Meals.....25
Lodging per Night.....50 and 25
Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor.
my24-tf

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH DROPS are now acknowledged to be the best remedy known for all Throat and Lung Complaints. Physicians and all that have ever used them recommend them.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

B. McCabe,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cor. Jessie and Anthony sts. jly26t

P. M. TONER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON, LARD, ETC., ETC.
No. 20, Occidental Market, (Sutter street side), San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. my24-tf

B. J. HEAVY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.
No. 53 Everett street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.
A Choice Selection of Wines and Liquors for Family and Medicinal use always on hand.
Goods delibered free of charge to any part of the city. mh9-tf

E. C. O'CONNELL,
....DEALER IN....
Groceries, Wines & Liquors.
OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.
No. 409 Fourth Street, (Corner of Perry,
SAN FRANCISCO. mh9-tf

MANSFIELD'S AROMATIC
WHISKY BITTERS.
No. 229 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Fine Wines and Liquors in lots to suit. my 31-tf

Lennon & Kelly,
....DEALERS IN....
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.
Southeast Corner of Fourth and Minna Streets, San Francisco. mh9-tf

P. T. Flynn & Son,
Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

JOHN FINNEGAN.
VAN NESS AVENUE and HAYES ST., (South East cor.)
Keeps always on hand and for sale a Select Stock of
Groceries, Wines and Liquors,
At the lowest market prices. He keeps a Temperance Drink called KENTUCKY WINE that challenges competition. Call and judge for yourselves. je 7-tf

OUR SPECIALTIES
COFFEE, TEAS & SPICES

Murphy Brothers,
Nos. 759 & 761 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
ap19-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS.

E. McDonough,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Late of New York, Charleston and Melbourne, Australia
No. 925 Market st., (opposite Mason.)
First class work guaranteed aug2tf

PETER SHORT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
613 Montgomery street, Cor. Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO. jly26-6m

N. Sweeny,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 43 SECOND St. (opposite Jessie St.)
Constantly on hand a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Vestings, which will be made to order on reasonable terms. Particular attention given to MILITARY UNIFORMS. jly 5-t

MERCHANT TAILOR.
$6 00!
Pants to Order..... $6.
M. SHORT,
No. 527 Commercial Street, San Francisco jy4-tf,
San Francisco.
jy4-tf. JOHN BARTON, Manager.

Joe Baloun & Julius Lambla,
MERCHANT TAILORS
No. 613 WASHINGTON STREET

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION SALT CO.
All kinds of Salt, including Rock, and Ground Alum also Liverpool, constantly on hand and for sale,
PACKED IN EVERY STYLE OF PACKAGE FOR THE TRADE.
OFFICE:—No. 218 Sacramento Street,

BOOT BLACKING—Good stand and first class trade. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Michael Moore,
Dealer in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
133 THIRD STREET. jly 19-tf

THOS. BURNS. JOHN KELLY.
Kelly & Burns
SALOON,
PURE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
915 Market Street. [jly26-tf

JOHN COONEY,
Bottler of Porter and Ale,
417 POWEL ST., (Between Sutter and Post Sts.)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale, Blood, Wolfe & Co's. Dublin Stout,
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. [my31tf

P. HARTIGAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, & Cigars,
164 FIRST St., (cor. Howard, opposite Gas Works,)
Also N. E. cor. 12th and FOLSOM Sts. je 28-tf

JAMES DALY. H. WARD.
DALY & WARD,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Wines and Liquors,
No. 311 Sacramento street, between Front and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO. my3-tf

A. MICHAELSON,
EUREKA BREWERY,
No. 235 First Street, between Howard and Folsom San Francisco. jy4-tf

SAN FRANCISCO
BALL and RACKET COURT,
846 HOWARD STREET
Between Fourth and Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO
Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor
jy4-tf

P. J. McMahon,
....HOME AGAIN AT THE....
RUSS HOUSE SALOON
MONTGOMERY STREET.
my10-tf

P. F. Brady,
LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,
610 MARKET STREET,
And No. 11 Post Street.... (Opposite Masonic Temple,) SAN FRANCISCO.
The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. my17-tf

A. F. BENARD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Wines, Liquors, and Brandies,
N. E. Cor. FIFTH and HOWARD Streets,
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NEBRASKA.
The latest and most POPULAR BITTERS known in the United States. my10-tf

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30 MONTGOMERY STREET, (Opposite Lick House.)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Wines and Liquors
OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
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(Successor to HERMAN HEUCK,)
No. 233 KEARNY ST., (3d Store South of Bush),
SAN FRANCISCO.
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Havana and Domestic Cigars,
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccoes, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, etc. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Lorrillard's Coarse Rappee, Maccoboy, Scotch and Lundyfoot Snuffs. Gail and Ax's and F. A. Goetz's German and American Smoking Tobaccoes. my 31-3m

Philadelphia Brewery,
JOHN WIELAND, - - Proprietor
Second Street, Near Folsom, San Francisco. jy4-tf

THE OLD HOT SCOTCH,
No. 15 Morton st., (near Kearney.)
ALL DRINKS TEN CENTS. HOT DRINKS A SPECIALTY. The best Tom and Jerry in town. Always on file the New York Herald, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Day's Doings, Police Gazette, London Punch, Bell's Life, Illustrated London News, and all the California papers. Call and satisfy yourself. Don't forget the sign of the "Hot Scotch."
aug2tf W S WALDRON, Proprietor.

THIRD ST. EXCHANGE,
NO. 101 THIRD ST. (S. E. cor. of Mission.)
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Buttner, Farrell & Co.
CELEBRATED LIFE ESSENCE
Manufactory.
Northwest corner Valencia and Sixthteenth Streets
July 26-tf.

### THE FLAG OF FONTENOY.

(1745.)

*Air—"Auld Lang Syne."*

BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

I.

Comrades, fill up the parting glass
And drink this toast with me;
Round let the sparkling goblet pass,
And pledge it warm and free.
'Twill kindle up the Patriot's soul,
And fire his breast with joy,
Then pledge it in a brimming bowl,
The flag of Fontenoy.

II.

To-morrow on the battle plain
Perchance 'twill be our lot
To fall, mid heaps of mangled slain
To die and be forgot.
But brush that starting tear away,
For if we fall, my boy,
High o'er our heads shall proudly wave
The flag of Fontenoy.

III.

On many a field beyond the sea
Have our brave fathers stood,
And bore that flag triumphantly
'Mid fire, and flame, and blood.
But never yet could foeman's hand,
Or tyrant's power destroy
The banner of our own dear land,
The flag of Fontenoy.

IV.

In vain perfidious England strove
To trample and defile,
She ne'er could quench the burning love
We bear our mother Isle,
And let her send her hireling slaves
To plunder and destroy,
We scorn her threats while o'er us waves
The flag of Fontenoy.

V.

Old Limerick's walls, the Yellow Ford,
Cremona's 'leagured gate,
On Leinster's hills it proudly soared
In good old Ninety-Eight.
The peasant serf forgot his woes,
And grasped his pike with joy,
When o'er his native hills arose
The flag of Fontenoy.

VI:

And prouder yet that flag shall wave,
And higher shall it soar
O'er Tara's hill and Emmet's grave
In Erin's Isle once more,
When joined together, heart and hand,
We'll hail that day with joy,
And plant upon our own dear land
The flag of Fontenoy.

VII.

Then, comrades, fill your glass with me,
And drink before we go;
Fill up to-night, to-morrow we
Shall march to meet the foe.
And if amid the battle's shock
Perchance we fall, my boy,
High o'er our heads shall proudly float
The flag of Fontenoy.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEMPHIS.

The number of deaths from yellow fever is gradually diminishing. The Howard Association, last week published a card to the generous people of the whole country, returning thanks for assistance, and stating that their funds are now amply sufficient for all needs, and requesting that further contributions be stopped. They add: "There is, however, and will be for a considerable time yet, much destitution as the pestilence and the temporary destruction of local industries.

THE UTE INDIANS.

The delegation of Ute Indians who have been in Washington for several days, at a conference with the Commissioner of Indian affairs last week, agreed to give up half their reservation, comprising about eighty thousand acres of land in Nebraska, the purchase of which was provided for by the last Congress, and also intimated that they are willing to sell the remainder and immigrate if a suitable reservation be given them elsewhere.

THE NEW ORLEANS 'LONLSHOREMEN

Have organized a society, and will not allow any one to work on the wharves who does not belong to it. It is feared that there will be a repetition of the trouble which resulted so fatally last year. For the present, shipmasters and contractors are obliged to yield to the unionists.

A FALSE REPORT.

Mr. Low, Minister to China is still in Washington where he will remain for a week longer. He says that he has no intention of resigning his present office, and never had, and that the statements made to that effect were erroneous

A GRAVE CHARGE.

The Mayor of Memphis is charged with converting supplies for the widows and orphans to his own use. The citizens are enraged, and with difficulty summary punishment is prevented.

THE STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

About 1,000 men joined the bricklayers' strike on Wednesday. Work is stopped on several large buildings.

A NOTABLE SUICIDE.

Carl Smith, who drove the first spike on the Union Pacific Railroad, committed suicide at Burlington, Iowa, last week.

FIRE AT MILWVUKEE.

The chair factory at the Milwaukee House of Correction was burned on the night of November 5th. Loss, $30,000.

AN ALTAR DESECRATED. The wine-seller of Paris, who has been so fortunate as to become a subject of political discussion, still refuses to sell the altar from St. Mary, taken in 1703, which he uses as a bar, and the clerical party demand that it shall be taken by force. The altar is in carved oak, and in the center is the word PAX surrounded with a garland. It was carried off at the same time with the statue of a man named Rousell, to whom the cabaret in the Rue St. Martin then belonged. The altar was transformed into a counter, and the saint was dressed up as a milkmaid. The owner of the establishment put a great price on these relics, and the predecessor of the present landlord refused $600 for them fifteen years ago. The radicals defend the wineseller, and protest any violation of the law which confirms the right of a purchaser after three years possession. They point out that such articles are to be found in every curiosity shop in Paris.

## ECHOES FROM THE EAST.

THE ELECTIONS.

Several Eastern States held elections on Tuesday last, and some curious political changes are the result. In Massachusetts the Republican candidate for Governor (Washburn) is re-elected by about one-half the majority he had last year, while the Democrats gained several members in the Legislature. The question of a prohibitory liquor law entered largely into the campaign. New York has again revolutionized, and elects the Democratic State ticket by some 10,000 majority. In Wisconsin, for many years past Republican by from 8,000 to 25,000 majority, Washburn is defeated for re-election by not far from 9,000 majority. Maryland is Democratic, as heretofore, by some 13,000 majority. Kemper, Conservative, is elected Governor of Virginia by some 15,000 majority. Minnesota elects a Republican Governor by from 5,000 to 8,000. New Jersey elects a Republican Legislature, which, we believe, is to elect a Senator to succeed John P. Stockton, Democrat, whose term expires march 3, 1875. Returns from Mississippi indicate the election of Ames for Governor. The municipal election in Chicago turned upon the question of closing the liquor and beer saloons on Sunday, and a combination of those opposed to the restriction carried the city by some 12,000 majority in a vote of some 45,000.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

Mrs. Anna E. Park, of Brooklyn, who, from the time of Lucette Meyers' arrest on the charge complicity in the Goodrich murder, interested herself in her behalf, and took her to her own house after her discharge, and has made public Lucette's confession, of which the following is a summary: Lucette was followed home, on Stanton street, New York, by Goodrich, and he frequently visited her afterward. Roscoe and Beach also visited Lucette. Kate Stoddard called several times on Lucette to learn whether Goodrich visited her, and manifested jealousy. Roscoe was also jealous, and threatened to kill Goodrich. One night Lucette and Beach went to Goodrich's house, and, entering with false keys, hid in a closet. Kate Stoddard and Goodrich entered soon afterwards and quarreled for some time; then Lucette heard a shot, and three or more in succession. She burst from the closet, and saw Roscoe, pistol in hand, leaning over Goodrich, and Kate wiping the blood from his forehead. Roscoe threatened to shoot Lucette, but let her off on her swearing secrecy. She then wandered home. She does not know how Roscoe entered the house.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, says that the amount of gold and silver deposits and purchases, coins struck and stamped and manufactured during the year was as follows: Deposits of gold, $59,937,429 45; silver, $12,307,380 43. Total amount received and acted upon, $72,244,818 88. Deducting re-deposits made and issued by one institution and deposited with another, the deposits were: Gold, $57,573,385 88; silver, $9,145,328 53—total $66,848,714 31. Gold pieces coined, 1,824,420; value, $35,249,337 50. Silver pieces coined, 11,774,250; value, $2,945,745 50. Minor pieces, 18,925,000; value, $49,405,000. Total number of pieces, 42,523,670; total value, $68,689,186. Bars of fine gold, $7,054,956 86; imported gold, $12,940,659 25; total, $20,495,616 11 Fine silver, $8,034,258 56; imported silver, $3,981,653 94. Total, $27,517,530 61.

A HARD WINTER IN NEW YORK.

Five hundred hands were discharged from the Danforth Locomotive works at Paterson. N. J., on Saturday, has been discharged from the Grand Locomotive Works. The salaries at Rogers' Works have been reduced 58 cents per day, so as to make them equivalent to the proposed reduction at Paterson. Manufacturers consider that there are little prospects of improvement during the Winter.

A DESPERATE PRISONER.

A dispatch from Fort Gibson says that a Choctaw Indian, who had been taken prisoner by Deputy Marshals Wilson and Ayres, shot those gentlemen at the Creek Agency on Sunday night, mortally wounding the former and badly wounding the latter. The murderer was subsequently shot and mortally wounded by a Creek Indian guard.

A NEW YORK doctor has paid $2,800 for the skeleton of the horse which Bonaparte rode at Waterloo. He shows extravagant reverence fo the bony part.

"Howard Glyndon" (Miss Laura C. Redden), the deaf and dumb writer, is at Whipple's school, at Ledyard, learning the process of lip-reading

Some young men are a little partial to blue eyed maidens, others the dark eyed lasses; but the mon-eyed girls have the most admirers.

A correspondent says that "kissing a lady with an Elizabethan ruff on is about as much fun as embracing a circular saw in full motion."

A Nebraska man was recently flogged by fourteen women for ill-using his wife. A crowd of men stood by during the whipping to see "fair play."

The editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, after years of experience, says: "A woman is like tar, only melt her and she will take any form you please!"

Saginaw (Mich.) husbands are not obliged to get a permit from their wives for every glass of liquor they desire to procure in the saloons of that city.

### MARKET REPORT.

[Corrected to Friday, Novemober 7.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, California, ₱ 100 lbs Coast | $2 20 | @ | |
| " Milling | 2 27½ | @ | 2 30 |
| Barley, ₱ 100 lbs | 1 32½ | @ | 1 35 |
| Barley, old, for brewing | 1 65 | @ | |
| Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs | 1 50 | @ | 1 65 |
| Corn, ₱ 100 lbs | 1 27½ | @ | 1 30 |
| Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl | 5 87½ | @ | 5 50 |
| " Extra | 5 75 | @ | 6 00 |
| Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Bran ₱ tun | 19 00 | @ | |
| Middlings, ₱ tun | 30 00 | @ | |
| Beans, ₱ 100 lbs | 2 75 | @ | 7 00 |
| Potatoes | 1 00 | @ | 1 12½ |
| Onions, ₱ 100 lbs | 1 05 | @ | 1 20 |
| Hay ₱ ton, ordinary | 13 00 | @ | |
| " " extra | 17 50 | @ | |
| Butter, California, extra | 55 | @ | 62½ |
| " " ordinary | 37½ | @ | 45 |
| Cheese, California | 13 | @ | 17 |
| Eggs, California | 58 | @ | 60 |
| Eggs, Oregon | 55 | @ | |
| Eggs, Eastern | 40 | @ | 45 |


CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

WANTED
1,000 MEN,
TO SAVE
$4 PER DAY,
...BY BUYING THEIR....
Clothing and Furnishing Goods
....OF....
P. J. SULLIVAN & CO.,
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NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!! AND THE LOWEST PRICES!!!

....CALL AND SEE THEIR....
$15 Business Suits. $15
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*BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND*
Job Printers.
409 Washington Street,
Opposite Post Office.....SAN FRANCISCO
Are the Publishers of the following Periodicals:
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The only Commercial and Financial Weekly on the Coast; $9 00 per Year.
"OVERLAND MONTHLY."
The only Literary Magazine published on the Coast $4 00 per Year.
"THE CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST AND FLORAL MAGAZINE."
Published Monthly.....$3 50 per Year.
"MARKET REVIEW."
In Letter-Sheet Form for merchants; published weekly. $5 00 per Year.
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We do all the work of the PACIFIC NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO., embracing some Twenty-five weekly papers.
Our Presswork is acknowledged to be the best in the city. sp12-tf

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Printing of Every Description Neatly and Cheaply done.
Billheads.....$3 to $4 per 1000.
Cards.....$2 50 and Upwards.
wh9-tf

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Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. jly12-tf

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.....AND.....
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Goods delivered to any part of the City, and orders taken twice a week. We guarantee satisfaction to those who will give us a call.
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| Dunville's Irish Whisky, | French Clares, in Wood and Bottle, | California Brandy, six years old, |
| Cutter and Bourbon Whisky, | California " " " | Guinness' Dublin XXX Stout, |
| Henessy Brandy, | California White Wine, | Jules' English Ale, |
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LIFE ESSENCE,
THE KING OF BITTERS! PURELY VEGETABLE!!
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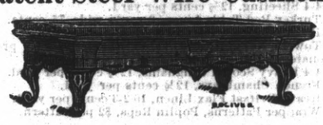
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